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100 HOURS TO VICTORY

Cease-Fire Holds, but U.S. Sets Strict Peace Terms, Iraq Pressed to Scrap Missiles and Chemical Arms

By Paul F. Horvitz
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — President George Bush, hours after declaring victory over Iraq and ordering a unilateral cease-fire, announced Thursday that Baghdad had agreed to meet with allied commanders for talks on a formal end to hostilities in the Gulf war.

The acceptance of this key condition for a full cease-fire appeared to signal Iraq's willingness to meet all allied terms, but Mr. Bush made clear it had not yet done so. He has proposed tough terms for a permanent end to the fighting.

As the violence of conflict sharply subsided in Kuwait and southern Iraq, Iraq's foreign minister transmitted early Thursday his country's acceptance of all United Nations Security Council resolutions adopted as a result of the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait on Aug. 2.

At mid-afternoon, Mr. Bush announced that Iraq had also agreed to designate military commanders to meet soon with allied officers — probably including General H. Norman Schwarzkopf, the allied commander — to work out details for a formal and permanent cease-fire.

The meetings will include talks on the return of allied prisoners of war, the president said. No date was announced for the meetings.

"We are very pleased that it is going to go forward," Mr. Bush said.

Earlier Thursday, the White House press secretary, Marlin Fitzwater, strongly implied that U.S. and allied forces would remain inside Iraq until all terms for a full cease-fire were met. The "lever," he said, was the withholding of a formal cessation of hostilities.

In London, Prime Minister John Major told Parliament that Iraq would be required to destroy all its remaining ballistic missiles.

Mr. Bush conferred with Roland Dumas, the French foreign minister, who said after their meeting that a demilitarized zone around Kuwait would be necessary "for a short time."

A State Department spokesman said the United States would urge the Security Council to maintain a ban on all weapons shipments to Iraq as long as President Saddam Hussein retained power. In addition, the United States is planning to demand immediate return of all Kuwaiti property and assets, such as airplanes and hospital incubators, removed from Kuwait.

Mr. Bush said Thursday he would expect "a prompt repatriation" of all allied prisoners and Kuwaiti hostages.

Beside the president in the Oval Office of the White House sat Saud Nasir al Sabah, Kuwait's ambassador to the United States, who delivered a solemn message of gratitude to Mr. Bush and declared that the 79 Americans killed in action during Operation Desert Storm "have not died in vain."

"It's a very emotional time," the president responded.

Before Mr. Bush spoke, the White House said it was awaiting Iraq's acceptance of other allied terms for the implementation of a permanent cease-fire — among them an end to Scud missile attacks. But it appeared that the meeting of military commanders would cover such terms.

Mr. Fitzwater said there was "no timetable" for the withdrawal of allied forces from Iraqi territory, among them U.S., British and French divisions. Saudi, Egyptian and Kuwaiti ground forces also played a role in the retaking of Kuwait.

Mr. Fitzwater said that if there was no agreement on a cease-fire, "then we're still in this existing position where our forces are in place. We have forces on his soil."

He said economic sanctions against Iraq might be eased, depending on the speed and level of compliance by Baghdad with allied cease-fire terms.

U.S. troops will not be be sent home from the Gulf "until it's fully realistic," Mr. Fitzwater said.

As Baghdad radio held fast to its assertions that Iraq's Republican Guard forces had routed U.S. tanks, the Security Council met in private session on Thursday to arrange a formal cease-fire. The UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, said he was prepared to send a UN peacekeeping force to the Gulf if instructed to do so by the Security Council.

Mr. Bush declared the liberation of Kuwait and the defeat of Iraq in a speech to the nation on Wednesday night that signaled a political, military and diplomatic triumph for the United States and its allies and a personal triumph for the president.

The cessation of offensive military operations by allied forces arrayed as far north as the Euphrates River inside Iraq came at midnight Wednesday in Washington (8 A.M. Thursday in Baghdad), exactly 100 hours after a massive allied military force launched lightning ground attacks to destroy Iraq's tanks, artillery and infantry.

"Tonight, the Kuwaiti flag once again flies above the capital of a free and sovereign nation, and the American flag flies above our embassy," Mr. Bush said three hours before the cease-fire began.

Casting the victory in international terms, Mr. Bush said that "no one country can claim this victory as its own. It was not only a victory for Kuwait, but a victory for all the coalition partners."

"This is a victory for the United Nations, for all mankind, for the rule of law and for what is right," he said.

He ordered coalition forces to "suspend offensive combat operations."

A few hours later, an Iraqi military communiqué ordered "all our units at the battlefront not to open fire."

Mr. Bush decided to halt allied attacks after a briefing from his top military advisers, who said all military objectives were nearly met.

The quick close of the one-sided, six-week war for Kuwait seemed to signal several singular turning points: confirmation that the United States is now the world's only true superpower, a final banishment of the cloud that lingered over the U.S. military establishment

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Condition For Lifting Sanctions

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

LONDON — Prime Minister John Major of Britain said Thursday that Iraq must destroy all its missiles and chemical weapons and pledge not to acquire replacements before the allies would lift economic sanctions and relinquish control of southern Iraq.

Other conditions outlined by Mr. Major included an Iraqi surrender of all remaining equipment and weapons in the war zone, a commitment to honor all 12 United Nations Security Council resolutions and the immediate release of all prisoners of war and Kuwaiti detainees.

Mr. Major said that the UN would be a forum for seeking "a commitment from Iraq to destroy under international supervision all its ballistic missiles and weapons of mass destruction and not to acquire such weapons in the future."

He also demanded "a public and authoritative statement from the highest levels of the Iraqi leadership" that it had renounced all claims to Kuwait and that it would pay reparations for damage done to the country.

Many politicians predicted that the governing Conservative Party would seek to capitalize on postwar euphoria by calling an early parliamentary election, perhaps as soon as June. Leaders of the opposition Labor Party said they were prepared for such a likelihood and predicted that the national euphoria would have faded by then and been replaced by worries about Britain's deep economic recession.

But the celebrations on Thursday were bipartisan and featured words of unity from the country's major parties and praise for Mr. Major's low-key handling of the crisis.

Britain and its allies will now turn their attention to long-term peace and security issues in the Middle East, "above all that of the Palestinians," the prime minister said.

But he gave no specifics on how

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Vincent Amalvy/Agence France-Presse
U.S. Special Forces troops crossing the tarmac Thursday at Kuwait International Airport. Troops from various coalition members arrived to secure embassies.

U.S. Says Iraq Lost 42 Divisions and About 4,000 Tanks

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

The remnants of the Iraqi Army struggled toward home Thursday, soaked by heavy rain as they trudged past the smoldering wrecks of tanks and filed through U.S. Army checkpoints. Tens of thousands of other Iraqi soldiers were being moved toward prisoner-of-war camps.

As guns fell silent across the war zone, Pentagon officials gave details of what they called one of the most lopsided military victories in history and said allied forces knocked out about 4,000 Iraqi tanks out of a force of 4,280.

Lieutenant General Thomas W. Kelly, director of operations of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said in Washington that the weeks of aerial pounding followed by a ground battle lasting less than 100 hours had virtually eliminated the 42 divisions Iraq had committed to the war zone.

Officials in Riyadh said all that was left of the Iraqi Army were scattered stragglers, whom General Kelly described as "a rabble of no military threat to the region."

Brigadier General Richard I. Neal of the Marines, the U.S. command spokesman in Riyadh, said: "The remnants of what's left would total about one division. But they are scattered, in various stages of operational capability, in various parts of the theater of operations."

Denying reports that many Iraqi tanks had escaped the noose that allied troops threw around the war zone, Rear Admiral Mike McConnell of the Joint Chiefs said that he was "fairly confident" that coalition forces had destroyed or taken out of action 4,000 enemy tanks.

The Pentagon officials said that U.S. forces suffered some damage to two M-1A1 Abrams tanks and lost two older M-60 tanks.

Iraq, meanwhile, continued to broadcast bellicose claims of victory.

General Kelly said that coalition forces had taken up defensive positions in the war zone "like a cat watching a mouse hole," while coalition and Iraqi military officials work out the terms of a formal cease-fire to replace the cessation of hostilities declared by President George Bush.

General Kelly said the negotiations would focus as a priority on the release of prisoners of war.

It will also require the Iraqis to identify places they seeded with land or sea mines, he said.

The remnants of Iraq's shattered army streamed north, past blazing tank hulks, toward home or south toward prisoner-of-war camps after the cessation of hostilities went into effect at 8 A.M. local time.

Brigadier General Richard I. Neal, the U.S. command spokesman in Riyadh, said allied forces would open fire if threatened or fired upon.

He reported one incident in which Iraqis fired on U.S. Army troops trying to recover the bodies of helicopter pilots who had crashed in the war zone. General Neal said U.S. forces returned the fire, knocking out two T-55 tanks and two rocket batteries. Apart from a few skirmishes, General Neal said, the cease-fire appeared to be holding.

General Kelly said the allied forces are continuing air patrols, including searches for Scud missile launchers. He said it would be "very unwise" for the Iraqis to fire off any more Scuds at any country.

Allied officials said that at least 80,000 Iraqis were taken prisoner, many of them hungry, frightened and demoralized. One group of 40 Iraqis tried to surrender to a pilot-

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War in the Gulf

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Japan was cautious over big effort on reconstruction. Page 7.
Investors turned to problems that war had overshadowed. Page 13.

Uneasy Truce: Loose Ends May Plague the Allies

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Gulf war will not be an easy one to tidy up, Western officials warned Thursday.

By stopping short of demanding total surrender on the battlefield, the officials said, the allies have taken the risk that they can translate military momentum into economic and political pressure that will finish the job of defanging — and eventually unseating — President Saddam Hussein of Iraq.

This containment strategy is dictated, a U.S. military official said, by the fact that "most of what worries us now, unfortunately, is in parts of Iraq that we don't occupy."

He was referring to missiles and chemical weapons facilities that survived U.S. air raids, Republican Guard units that escaped from the battlefield and the Iraqi leadership that rode out the war in bunkers in Baghdad.

To control developments in the stretches of unconquered Iraqi territory, coalition forces will depend on air reconnaissance and troves of fresh intelligence about Mr.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Hussein's remaining capabilities that should should emerge from interrogation of Iraqi prisoners.

Other major problems face the coalition, including the possibility of terrorist operations in Arab countries and the West. The leaders of two international networks — Abu Nidal and Abu Abbas — are both believed to be in Baghdad.

Coalition forces remain on guard against the risk of a a dying spasm by an Iraqi military unit, perhaps a final missile salvo. In the last hours before the military standstill, U.S. fighter-bombers spotted and attacked a convoy of 13 Scud missile-launchers in Iraq's western desert, within range of Israel.

The coalition, anxious to ensure that Israel is not provoked into retaliation at this turning point in the crisis, is maintaining its armada of satellites and electronic reconnaissance aircraft over Iraq.

Washington has warned Baghdad that any missile attack could draw further allied military action against Iraq. The most likely form of retaliation would be a punitive bombing mission or perhaps even a special-forces strike on the ground.

While Baghdad might turn to China, Germany, the Soviet Union or some other neutral country for help in trying to break out of this international quarantine, officials said they were confident that Western public opinion would back strong retaliation against any country or

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Kiosk

Soviet Georgia Steps Up Rebellion

MOSCOW (Reuters) — The parliament of Soviet Georgia said Thursday that the Kremlin was "waging an undeclared war" against it, and it decided to follow other rebellious Soviet republics in holding its own referendum on independence.

The nationalist parliament also voted to hold peace talks with the Georgian region of South Ossetia, where tensions have been high since local leaders declared in September that they wanted to form their own republic within the Soviet Union rather than be part of an independent Georgia.

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Oil W. TEXAS NYME	Gold NY SPOT
Up	Up
$0.32	$5.70
$19.18	$367.25

The Dollar In New York	
DM	1.5251
Pound	1.9125
Yen	133.00
FF	5.1885

Dow Close	
2,882.18	
Down	
6.93	

'Military Backbone' Is Broken, Bush Says

By Ann Devroy and Dan Balz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In ordering a cease-fire in the Gulf war, President George Bush determined that the "military backbone" of Iraq was broken and that President Saddam Hussein could not make any credible claim of victory in the Arab world, administration officials say.

Mr. Bush, in his victory speech to the nation on the 42d day of the war, dropped some of his most personally humiliating demands on Mr. Hussein — although none of the substantive ones — and barely mentioned the Iraqi leader. Instead, as one official put it, he brought the conflict "from the bring-him-to-his-knees rhetoric back to the military business of arranging terms."

Only two days before, Mr. Bush insisted that Mr. Hussein had to agree "personally and publicly" to the 12 United Nations resolutions on the Gulf conflict before the firing would stop and complained angrily that the Iraqi leader had shown no remorse. Earlier this month, Mr. Bush all but called on the people of Iraq to rid their nation of Mr. Hussein.

On Wednesday night, by contrast, he called on Iraq's government to designate military leaders to meet with coalition military leaders within 48 hours to settle on the terms for what amounts to surrender, although Mr. Bush never used that word.

According to the White House press secretary, Marlin Fitzwater, the president made the decision to end the shooting after a 2:30 P.M. briefing in the Oval Office from General Colin L. Powell, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Mr. Bush had seen only snippets of the televised briefing from Saudi Arabia in which General H. Norman Schwarzkopf laid out in detail the rout of the Iraqi military.

General Powell essentially repeated that briefing for Mr. Bush, Mr. Fitzwater said, and the president said afterward he wanted to

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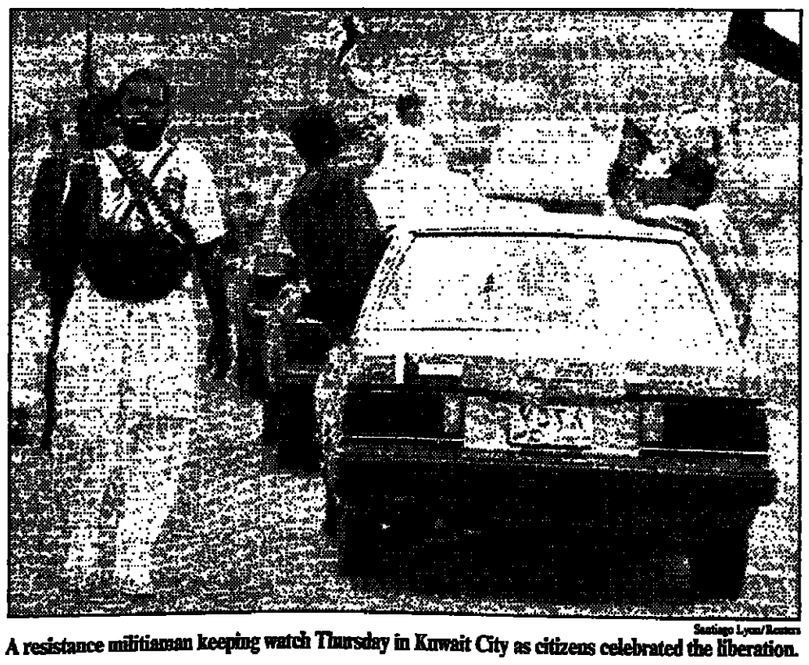
For Iraq, a 'Great Arab Achievement'



Santiago Lyon/Reuters
A resistance militiaman keeping watch Thursday in Kuwait City as citizens celebrated the liberation.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BAGHDAD — Ordering its soldiers to stop fighting Thursday after the allies proclaimed a cease-fire, Baghdad radio announced that it had won the war.

"Victory is not how many tanks or planes we or the enemy used," it said.

"Victory is the face that you acquire in the history books."

Baghdad, wracked by allied bombs for six weeks, resounded with celebratory gunfire as war-weary soldiers fired into the air in jubilation at the prospect of peace.

Officials of the governing Ba'ath Arab Socialist Party hugged each other and fired shots from their AK-47 assault rifles, creating a sense of euphoria in many neighborhoods.

Iraq's official news media trumpeted triumph on the war front.

The Ba'ath newspaper Ath Thawra said that the Iraqi victory would go down in history as "a great Arab achievement."

A Baghdad radio commentary congratulated Iraq for "demolishing the aura of the United States —

See IRAQ, Page 4

This Princeton U. Student Was Not Who He Seemed to Be

By James Barron
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — He looked like a college student, tall and thin, with shaggy hair. But even he acknowledged that his background was unusual. He claimed to be a self-educated ranch hand with a mother dying of leukemia in Switzerland.

Princeton, Harvard and Yale had weighed Alexi Indris-Santana's improbable-sounding life story against his scores on entry tests and his newspaper clippings describing track meets he had won in California. Princeton decided his background was "unique and impressive" and admitted him. And friends said he had a certain aura.

But on Tuesday, almost three years later, the sophomore Princeton knew as Alexi Indris-Santana was arrested on a two-year-old fugitive warrant from Utah. And in one long moment, everything about the comfortable life he had been leading in the shadow of Princeton's spires and gargoyles unraveled, starting with who he is.

University officials said his real name is James Arthur Hogue and that he is 10 years older than he stated in his application, making him 31.

Officials in Utah said he served a year in prison there the year before he applied to Princeton. And people who knew him in California and Colorado said Princeton was not his first masquerade.

"This is a case of a real con artist," said Fred Hargadon, Princeton's dean of admissions.

On Wednesday, Princeton declared that Mr. Hogue was no longer a student and that it was looking into what to do about financial aid he had received.

Away from the gym, he was considered a loner, living by himself in the shadow of the tall Gothic tower of Holder Hall.

"He told me on the first day that his dad had died when he was little and that his mom had died the year before," said his freshman-year roommate, Benjamin Richardson. "After that, I stayed away from asking questions about his past because I did not want to pry."

Students said he did not appear to fake his academic work or have other students take tests for him. Eric Andrews, a sophomore, recalled how Mr. Hogue had excelled in chemistry last year.

Mr. Richardson said he never believed Mr. Hogue was only 17, as he first claimed, and pegged him at 27. He also said Mr. Hogue had turned down requests for interviews from the student newspaper as an up-and-coming track star.

He told Mr. Richardson that he had enrolled to find a wife, not to learn anything in particular. The track team roster listed his major as art, but Mr. Richardson said Mr. Hogue had signed up for a range of courses, from introductory philosophy to ceramics to calculus.

On the athletic front, he won two races. His participation in a Harvard-Yale-Princeton meet last week led to his undoing.

Renee Pacheco, a senior at Yale, went to the meet Feb. 15 in New Haven.

The big surprise came when she recognized a Princeton runner who she was sure was Jay Huntsman. He had been expelled from the high school she attended in Palo Alto, California, in 1985 after telling school officials that he was an orphan from Utah.

Miss Pacheco said that at the meet: "He didn't recognize me, I don't think. I thought he would. A lot of people befriended him at my high school and felt totally taken advantage of. He essentially lied about everything."

Along the way he made friends with David Tesch, who created custom-built bicycles. He said that his workshop had been broken into several weeks after his relationship with Mr. Hogue turned angry.

He said that Mr. Hogue took to calling his answering machine and screaming because Mr. Tesch had delivered a used bicycle to a friend of Mr. Hogue's, not to Mr. Hogue himself.

Meanwhile, Mr. Tesch's stolen tools and bike frames — worth $875 apiece — turned up in a storage locker in Saint George, Utah. Mr. Hogue had rented the locker and had a following there as a nimble-fingered bicycle mechanic. But one of his customers noticed Mr. Tesch's distinctively designed frames and saw Mr. Tesch's name engraved on one of the calipers Mr. Hogue was using. The customer called Mr. Tesch.

The Saint George police charged Mr. Hogue with possession of stolen property. But he was never charged with the burglary. The police said the authorities in California declined to prosecute. Convicted of the stolen-property charge, he served a year in prison and several months in a halfway house.

A search of the storage locker uncovered letters to Ivy League colleges, signed by Alexi Indris-Santana. But Princeton did not learn of Mr. Hogue's past until this week, when Jason Cole, a reporter from the Peninsula Times-Tribune in Palo Alto, called the university's sports information office. Mr. Cole sent faxes of articles about Mr. Hogue and a picture that looked like him.

Justin Harmon, Princeton's director of communications and publications, said that "We waited until we talked with him, and he admitted he was not Alexi Santana."

U.K. Passport Deal Flops in Hong Kong

By Barbara Basler
New York Times Service

HONG KONG — A British offer of citizenship for a limited number of Hong Kong residents nervous about the Chinese takeover of the colony in 1997, criticized by many as too little and too late, has attracted only a fraction of the number of applicants expected.

The deadline for applications was midnight Thursday, and by evening government officials said they expected to receive about 60,000 applications for the 43,500 passports offered, a figure that falls far short of the 300,000 applications originally anticipated.

Indeed, the opposition Labor Party's home affairs spokesman, Alistair Darling, called Thursday for an investigation into why the plan had evoked so little response. He said the limited number of applicants "flies in the face of everything I was told during three days in Hong Kong."

"I was told there would be a deluge," he said.

As Beijing's takeover of this lively capitalist colony nears, hundreds of thousands of residents have been lining up at foreign consulates to apply for immigration papers. And with people emigrating from Hong Kong at a rate of more than 1,200 a week, officials here had expected to be swamped with applications for the British passports.

Analysts, government officials and politicians here have been offering a host of reasons for the lack of interest, but many agreed that most of the 5.8 million here did not apply because they believed they would not qualify under the complex and limited plan. And, some said, many qualified applicants did not apply because they would rather not live in Britain.

"It was a classic case of Hong Kong civil servants misreading the Hong Kong people," said Robert Broadfoot, managing director of the Political and Economic Risk Consultancy here.

"They were people with good hearts, saying we have to help people here who face a future under the Communists. But the thing is, Hong Kong people have never longed to live in Britain. They don't like its economy or its weather, and if they want to escape the Communists, there are plenty of places they would rather go."

Paul C.K. Kwong, a demographer who has studied emigration trends in the colony, said he was not surprised that the British nationality package was so coolly received because "for the past few years, survey after survey has shown that Britain ranks fairly low on the list of preferred destinations for Hong Kong emigrants, in some cases even after Singapore."

Mr. Kwong, a lecturer in the sociology department of the Chinese University here, said, "Anyone who could fill out the 32-page application for the British plan, and make his way through all its thick, pseudo-legal language, would be educated enough to go to the United States or Canada or Australia, which are the preferred destinations of Hong Kong people."

He said Hong Kong residents, 98 percent of whom are ethnic Chinese, prefer these three destinations because they are perceived as having vital economies.

"These are places people think of as open, fair, full of opportunity," he said, "and Britain is just not seen that way."

The nationality package offered full British citizenship to 50,000 heads of households working in key businesses or professions. The 50,000 passports were to be distributed in two offerings, 87 percent or 43,500 of them now, the remainder after 1993. Despite a flurry of activity in the past week and a flood of last-minute applications, the number of applicants will be nowhere near original estimates.

Government officials, who printed a million application forms for the British plan, have still pronounced it a success, declaring that the comparatively low number of applicants shows Hong Kong's people have regained their confidence.

"That was the goal of the nationality scheme, to restore Hong Kong's confidence by getting key people to remain here with the offer of a safety net," said Donald Tsang, secretary for administration and the man directing the plan.

"A year ago critics complained that 50,000 passports was a derisory, low number to offer," he said. "Now they will complain that 60,000 applicants isn't enough."

Douglas E. Curran/Agence France-Presse

Begum Khalida Zia, leader of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party, praying Wednesday at the grave of her slain husband, former President Ziaur Rahman, after her centrist party won national elections.

Centrists Win Bangladesh Election

DHAKA, Bangladesh (AP) — The centrist Bangladesh Nationalist Party headed by Begum Khalida Zia, widow of an assassinated president, emerged Thursday as the winner in national elections but fell short of the parliamentary majority needed to govern alone.

The rival Awami League claimed vote fraud in at least two districts and asked for new polling there. The results from the election on Wednesday prevent any party from forming a government without the support of other political groups or independents.

The elections mark the first democratic transition of power since Bangladesh gained independence from Pakistan in 1971. All the country's previous nine governments took charge after coups or assassinations. The parties in the elections were vying to replace a caretaker government that succeeded the administration of President Hussain Mohammed Ershad. He resigned in December under pressure from opponents who said he was corrupt and authoritarian.

Thai King Requests Changes in Constitution

By Steven Erlanger
New York Times Service

BANGKOK — In a rare intervention in Thailand's politics, King Bhumibol Adulyadej has asked for amendments to an interim constitution proposed by military leaders who took power in a coup last weekend, Thai officials said Thursday.

While the king has acknowledged the leaders of the coup as the de facto rulers of the country, he is thought to have been unenthusiastic about the overthrow of the democratically elected government of Prime Minister Chatichai Choonhavan. Mr. Chatichai remains under arrest.

The leader of the coup, General Sunthorn Kongsompong, the military supreme commander, said Sunday that the king had warned the military "not to disappoint the people."

General Sunthorn flew to the king's residence in the northwestern province of Chiang Mai on Wednesday to seek his approval of a draft provisional constitution, under which an interim government will work.

The junta has said it will appoint the provisional government in the next few days, including a legislative assembly. The assembly will approve a new, permanent constitution, to be drafted by a committee as yet unnamed, before new elections are held.

King Bhumibol's request for amendments to the provisional constitution, the officials said, will delay the process. He is believed to have objected to clauses that would allow the junta to interfere too directly in the interim government.

Coup leaders first promised a permanent constitution and elections within six months, or by the end of August. But a military spokesman said Thursday that he hoped to have the permanent constitution "within this year."

The junta has said it wants to reduce the power of money in politics, eliminate vote buying and diminish the influence of members of parliament over government departments.

The junta has moved quickly to undermine the power of the coalition parties in Mr. Chatichai's government. It has named 22 important politicians whose bank and stock-exchange records must be turned over to a committee investigating possible corruption. It has banned nine key advisers to Mr. Chatichai, including his son and nephew, from leaving the country, and is still seeking to arrest two other key supporters.

Rivalry Over AIDS Discovery Deepens

By Philip J. Hilts
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The dispute over who first isolated the AIDS virus has deepened with a report that virus samples that might have answered the question do not resemble those from either of the two laboratories involved.

The report came from Dr. Robert C. Gallo, whose claim to have discovered the virus in 1984 was disputed by Dr. Luc Montagnier of the Pasteur Institute in Paris.

The dispute led to an agreement signed by the United States and France to share credit and royalties from the discovery, but the controversy has never entirely died, and the National Institutes of Health has been investigating Dr. Gallo's conduct.

Dr. Gallo said the findings, which he and his colleagues reported in the journal Nature, published Thursday, would help clear him of allegations that the virus he discovered had actually been isolated by Dr. Montagnier and had found its way into Dr. Gallo's laboratory through contamination or theft.

But Dr. Suzanne W. Hadley, who heads the institutes' Office of Scientific Integrity, which is overseeing an inquiry into the charges, said Dr. Gallo's assertions would have no direct effect on the inquiry.

[In an interview on Thursday, Dr. Montagnier, who led the French effort to isolate the AIDS virus, appeared angered and shaken by the Nature paper, The Washington Post reported.

["I don't think this solves the case," he said. "It adds more confusion." He added, "The implication is that our virus was a contamination from his virus. I think that is completely wrong. We cannot accept that."

[Dr. Montagnier said the fact that a key researcher working for him when his laboratory isolated the AIDS virus was one of the co-authors of the Nature paper left him "astonished" and "very sad."]

After the agreement on credit for the discovery was reached, it was discovered that the viruses being used in the two laboratories, and called by different names, were virtually identical, raising the possibility that one laboratory may have taken the virus from the other, accidentally or on purpose.

In the Nature article, Dr. Gallo and his colleagues report that the samples of virus sent to his laboratory from the French were put away in a freezer in 1983, and in recent months were taken out to be compared to the viruses each laboratory claimed as its own.

Altogether, Dr. Gallo said five samples of AIDS virus from one patient were sent to him in 1983 by Dr. Montagnier. Two cannot now be found, but the other three samples from the freezer are only about 91 percent identical to Dr. Montagnier's virus, called LAV, and to Dr. Gallo's virus, HTLV-IIIb, enough to indicate that those in the freezer are a different strain.

If they were a different strain, Dr. Gallo said, he could not have used them to grow the virus strain on which he would base his claims of discovery. He said, however, that that still did not solve the question of why the U.S. and French virus were virtually identical.

"We just don't know the origin of HTLV-IIIb or LAV," said Howard Streicher, a researcher in Dr. Gallo's laboratory and a co-author of the article. But he said that at least the allegation that Dr. Gallo took the virus from what the French sent him in 1983 appeared to him to be ruled out.

U.S. to Ask Soviets to End Nicaragua Military Aid

By Clifford Krauss
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Bush administration plans to ask the Soviet Union to cut off aid to the Nicaraguan Army because the Sandinistas, who control the military, still wield broad political power independent of the U.S.-backed civilian government.

Administration officials said the diplomatic effort was intended to undercut the Sandinistas without forcing President Violeta Barrios de Chamorro into a confrontation with Sandinistas in the military.

Mrs. Chamorro defeated President Daniel Ortega Saavedra, the Sandinista leader, in elections a year ago, but agreed to retain his brother Humberto as army chief to assure a peaceful transition.

The arrangement has stirred disputes in Nicaragua even as it has assured a measure of peace after eight years of civil war.

U.S. officials said that recent events had left them with the impression that the Sandinistas are slowly regaining political power.

They cited what they said was a failed attempt on Feb. 22 to smuggle heavy weapons from Nicaragua to an insurgent group in Honduras, and the slaying on Feb. 16 of Enrique Bermúdez, who served as commander of the contra rebels for much of the 1980s.

Administration officials said they had "heavy circumstantial evidence" tying the slaying of the former contra leader to the Sandinista command.

Mr. Bermúdez, who had begun organizing former contras into a movement to demand land from the government, was shot down by a man who fired a rifle with a silencer across a hotel parking lot, the authorities have said.

Administration officials refused to describe the nature of their information, saying only that it came from sources inside Nicaragua.

While Sandinista military officials have condemned the slaying of Mr. Bermúdez and promised to investigate the case, his death has inspired demonstrations by former contras demanding revenge.

The government in Managua says it has questioned several witnesses and that its investigation is progressing. A senior Nicaraguan government official said he was unaware of any evidence linking the killing to the Sandinista Army, but he conceded that the slaying had hurt the government's image.

"We're up to our necks in credibility problems," he said.

Bernard W. Aronson, assistant secretary of state for Inter-American Affairs, was to submit the Bush administration's request for a cutoff in aid to Valeri Nicolayenko, the top Soviet Foreign Ministry official dealing with Latin American policy, during a two-day meeting in Madrid due to end Friday.

Administration officials said that Soviet aid to the Nicaraguan military had declined substantially from the annual $500 million program of the mid-1980s. They said that the aid was now relatively small, but that the Nicaraguan Army depended on Soviet shipments of spare parts to keep its helicopters and trucks running.

"The key issue is whether the Foreign Ministry in the post-*glasnost* era will comply with previous Soviet commitments to no longer support revolutionary groups," said a State Department official.

"What we are saying is, 'You either get a full verifiable commitment that the Sandinista Army will cease all support to regional insurgent groups or you have to cut off the Sandinistas from all military assistance.'"

For U.S. officials, the question of who really rules Nicaragua arose again last week, when the Honduran Army intercepted a weapons shipment that the State Department charges was part of a Sandinista effort to resupply a tiny Honduran guerrilla group committed to overthrowing the government.

Arnulfo Aroca, a Honduran driver, was reportedly captured when his truck, carrying 35 Soviet-made RPG-7 rocket launchers and 2,000 bomb detonators under a load of bananas, got stuck in a stream just north of the Nicaragua-Honduras border.

Mr. Aroca, who remains in custody, has said in radio interviews that the Sandinista Army gave him the weapons, a safe-conduct pass and a contingent of 35 troops to accompany him to the border.

Albania Lifts Ban On Owning Cars

Reuters

VIENNA — The Albanian government has approved a decree allowing Albanians to own cars for the first time in more than four decades, the official press agency ATA reported Thursday.

The only country in Europe to do so, Albania banned private motoring during the 40-year rule of its former hard-line Communist leader, Enver Hoxha, who died in 1985.

According to the decree "on the use by citizens of cars, motorcycles, small trucks and tricycles," state enterprises will be able to sell their official cars and motorcycles through retail outlets supplying spare parts.

DEATH NOTICE

CATHERINE DREYFUS SOGUEL
and BERNARD SOGUEL
PETER and PATRICIA DREYFUS
and their children,
announce with great sorrow
the death in Paris,
on January 18, 1991, of
DENISE HARARI MOSSERI
Baroness NIDIA TALLARIGO,
with RANIERI, PAOLA and SERENA,
join with all the other relatives
and friends, in the mourning
for their beloved cousin.
Burial will take place on March 18, 1991
at 11:30 a.m. at the VASSIN Cemetery
(La Tour de Peilz).
The funeral service will be held at 11 a.m.
at the Synagogue
"Les Berges du Léman",
boulevard Plumhof, VEVEY
(Switzerland).

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WORLD BRIEFS

Prague Indicts 8 Senior Communists

PRAGUE (AP) — The Communist Party's former chief ideologue, Vasil Bilak, and seven other former senior Communist officials have been indicted on charges of embezzling millions of dollars, the newspaper Lidove Noviny reported Thursday.

The newspaper said Mr. Bilak and the other officials face charges of siphoning off party funds and moving them out of the country as well as instructing others to abuse official power. If convicted, they could face prison terms of up to 10 years. "The scope of machinations established so far largely exceeds original expectations of the investigators," the paper said.

Mr. Bilak is widely believed to have aided the 1968 Soviet-led invasion by five Warsaw Pact countries that crushed the democratic movement of Alexander Dubcek.

Cambodia Report Details U.S. Aid

WASHINGTON (WP) — The administration has told Congress that "tactical military cooperation" may have occurred between U.S.-backed troops fighting the Communist government in Cambodia and the Khmer Rouge, whose rule from 1975 to 1979 resulted in the deaths of two million Cambodians.

But the administration, in a report submitted Tuesday, said there was no "evidence that the senior leaderships" of the two non-Communist factions receiving U.S. aid "are cooperating in strategic planning."

The five-page report, required by Congress as a condition for approving $20 million in nonmilitary aid to the two rebel groups, cited "reports" that the two groups, especially one led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, had used Khmer Rouge supplies and "conducted coordinated attacks with the Khmer Rouge." The report concluded that the administration had complied with congressional demands that no U.S. aid go directly or indirectly to the Khmer Rouge, but critics are likely to seize on the report as support for their arguments against further aid.

Greek Communists Elect Hard-Liner

ATHENS (Reuters) — Greece's Communist Party has remained faithful to hard-line Marxism-Leninism by choosing Aleka Papariga, one of its most conservative members, as its general secretary.

Mrs. Papariga, 47, is the first woman to hold the post in the party's 70-year history. She voiced some of the most conservative views at the congress, and her election in a close vote on Wednesday against a more progressive candidate sparked sharp debate. "The Central Committee chose to vote for the past instead of the future," one delegate said. "The party's unity is now very much at stake and a breakup could take place at any time."

The Greek Communist Party, one of the most hard-line in central Europe, wins about 10 percent of the vote and is the country's third-largest party after the conservatives and the Socialists.

Soviets Cancel Military Visit to China

BEIJING (AFP) — Moscow has called off a visit to Beijing next week by Defense Minister Dmitri T. Yazov during which he was to discuss the development of military cooperation between China and the Soviet Union, a Soviet Embassy spokesman said Thursday.

The visit, scheduled to start Tuesday, could go ahead "maybe at another time," the spokesman said. He gave no reason for the delay.

Germans Strike on Unemployment

BERLIN (NYT) — While the German government agreed this week to raise taxes to stoke eastern Germany's sputtering economy, strikes and work stoppages Thursday briefly idled tens of thousands of workers for the second consecutive day.

On Wednesday, more than 100,000 workers in the East joined demonstrations to protest unemployment and the economic crisis. The rallies on Thursday were smaller, but the federal government said this week it would raise taxes from July to provide more funds to speed the East's recovery. Many local governments are already bankrupt.

Unemployment rose sharply last month, reflecting the region's deepening slump. Officials said that unemployment in the East had climbed to 8.6 percent, or 757,000, from 7.3 in December. But independent economists estimate the real figure may be as high as 40 percent.

Ciskei Yields 4 Ministries to Pretoria

JOHANNESBURG (WP) — The nominally independent black homeland of Ciskei has taken the first steps toward its own reintegration into South Africa by turning over four key ministries to the South African government.

In an accord signed Thursday night in Cape Town, Ciskei's military ruler, Brigadier Joshua Gqozo, agreed to allow South Africa to appoint ministers for economic affairs, finance, justice and another ministry responsible for agriculture, transport and public works.

The agreement highlights the increasing political fragility of South Africa's 10 nominally "independent" homelands, which were supposed to have been a major pillar of the apartheid system but are now coming unglued under the impact of President Frederik W. de Klerk's changes and the lifting of restrictions on all anti-apartheid groups.

Noriega Trial Witness Dies in Crash

MIAMI (AP) — A government witness in the trial of two co-defendants in the case of Manuel Noriega, the former Panamanian leader, has died in an automobile accident, officials said Thursday.

Testimony by the witness, Ramon Navarro, reportedly tied Mr. Noriega and the co-defendants directly to the drug-smuggling voyage of the luxury yacht Krill, the central issue in the case. Mr. Navarro was paid $170,000 and given immunity from prosecution in hundreds of drug crimes in exchange for his testimony against William Saldarriaga.

An attorney for another co-defendant, Brian Davidow, said Mr. Navarro's testimony was central to the case. "But I think his death is a total, bizarre coincidence," the lawyer said. A police report said Mr. Navarro's car crashed Wednesday night in southwest Dade County, a few miles from the federal prison where Mr. Noriega and Mr. Saldarriaga are housed. The accident is still under investigation.

For the Record

Papua New Guinea rescue workers said Thursday they now believed no lives were lost when landslides buried four villages. Authorities originally reported that 200 people were missing and feared dead. "It appears that nobody was killed from the landslides," said Leith Anderson, director of the National Disaster and Emergency Centre. "It seems the confusion was a result of people just scattering in all directions." *(Reuters)*

TRAVEL UPDATE

Italy's state railroad company has announced plans in Milan to set up a semiprivate company for the creation of a high-speed train network. The company is to be called Treno Alta Velocità. Among the lines under study will be Milan-Naples and Turin-Venice. *(AP)*

WEATHER

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
EUROPE					
Amsterdam	4	39	1	34	r
Athens	16	61	8	46	c
Barcelona	15	59	6	43	cl
Belgrade	—	—	1	34	sn
Berlin	2	36	0	32	c
Brussels	7	45	3	37	r
Budapest	3	37	-1	30	r
Copenhagen	0	32	-3	26	c
Costa Del Sol	21	70	11	52	c
Dublin	8	46	2	36	r
Edinburgh	9	48	2	36	r
Faro	17	63	9	48	cl
Florence	11	52	1	34	c
Frankfurt	8	46	1	34	c
Geneva	16	61	8	46	c
Helsinki	-2	28	-5	23	c
Las Palmas	20	68	15	59	cl
Lisbon	14	57	5	41	cl
London	9	48	2	36	c
Luxembourg	3	37	1	34	r
Madrid	10	50	5	41	r
Milan	16	61	8	46	c
Moscow	1	34	-1	30	sw
Munich	4	39	-2	28	c
Nice	14	57	10	50	r
Oslo	0	32	-3	26	cl
Paris	8	46	3	37	cl
Prague	3	37	-5	23	c
Reykjavik	3	37	-2	28	sn
Rome	17	63	11	52	r
Stockholm	0	32	-4	25	sw
Strasbourg	8	46	2	36	r
Venice	11	52	5	41	c
Vienna	3	37	-2	28	c
Warsaw	0	32	-3	27	sw
Zurich	3	37	1	34	r
MIDDLE EAST					
Cairo	28	68	9	48	cl
Istanbul	9	48	8	32	sn
Manama	—	—	—	—	na
Riyadh	—	—	—	—	na
Tel Aviv	—	—	—	—	c
OCEANIA					
Auckland	—	—	—	—	na
Sydney	24	75	19	66	sh

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
ASIA					
Bangkok	33	91	24	75	fr
Beijing	7	45	-3	26	cl
Hong Kong	22	72	19	66	cl
Manila	31	88	24	75	cl
New Delhi	—	—	—	—	na
Seoul	4	39	-4	25	fr
Shanghai	15	59	4	39	r
Singapore	32	90	25	77	t
Taipei	28	82	16	61	cl
Tokyo	17	63	3	38	cl
AFRICA					
Algiers	17	63	9	48	c
Cape Town	25	77	15	59	fr
Casablanca	13	55	9	48	r
Harare	27	81	15	59	cl
Lagos	32	90	24	75	cl
Nairobi	30	86	12	54	cl
Tunis	17	63	11	52	cl
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	30	86	20	68	t
Lima	24	75	19	66	cl
Mexico City	26	79	9	48	pc
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	na
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	2	36	-6	21	fr
Atlanta	17	63	10	50	pc
Boston	6	43	1	34	pc
Chicago	9	48	2	36	pc
Denver	13	55	2	36	cl
Detroit	3	38	0	32	sw
Honolulu	28	82	19	66	pc
Houston	21	70	14	57	cl
Los Angeles	16	61	14	57	cl
Miami	26	79	22	72	r
Minneapolis	3	38	-2	28	pc
Montreal	-2	28	-5	23	cl
Nassau	25	77	13	55	pc
New York	9	48	3	38	pc
Phoenix	21	70	14	57	sh
San Francisco	16	61	11	52	sh
Seattle	12	54	3	38	pc
Toronto	1	34	-1	30	sw
Washington	15	59	5	41	fr

ci-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sn-snow; st-stormy.

FRIDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slight. FRANKFURT: Rain. Temp. 8—2 (46—36). LONDON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 9—5 (48—41). MADRID: Rain. Temps. 13—4 (55—39). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temps. 14—3 (61—41). PARIS: Cloudy. Temps. 9—4 (48—39). ROME: Cloudy. Temps. 16—7 (59—45). TEL AVIV: Not Available. ZURICH: Rain. Temps. 8—3 (46—38). BANGKOK: Fair. Temps. 33—24 (90—75). HONG KONG: Thunderstorms. Temps. 23—19 (73—66). MANILA: Fine. Temps. 31—21 (88—70). SEOUL: Cloudy. Temps. 4—5 (39—23). SINGAPORE: Showers. Temps. 31—24 (88—75). TOKYO: Cloudy. Temps. 10—8 (50—46).

ممكنا من الاصل

WAR IN THE GULF: The allies take back their embassies, as Kuwaitis recount more tales of the horror of occupation.

As Allies Reclaim Embassies, the Kuwaitis Celebrate (Making Marines Nervous)

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KUWAIT — U.S. and British commandos descended on the capital on Thursday, taking possession of their countries' embassies that had been evacuated during the confrontation with Iraq.

The French also reclaimed their chancery, and Ambassador Jean Bressot was reinstalled in a ceremony attended by French special forces and military engineers who fought in the allied campaign.

British troops slid down cables from helicopters onto the roof of the British Embassy, apparently fearing that mines had been sunk in the grounds around the building.

With U.S. marksmen, soldiers and explosives experts on board, Blackhawk helicopters alighted from a sky darkened by the smoke from oil wells set on fire by fleeing Iraqi forces.

"The Iraqis have been in the embassy, but it is now clear," said Colonel Jesse Johnson of the Special Forces.

His men were working to make sure the building was secure. U.S. Marines had paid an earlier call and hoisted a U.S. flag from the compound flagpole.

At the British Mission, commandos cleared the way for the return of Ambassador Michael Weston, who was reinstalled Thursday afternoon. "When the ground war started, I didn't think I'd be back so soon," he said.

He added that the wanton destruction in the city and the oil-field fires were horrifying. "Until one actually flies over, I don't think one can believe how terrible it is," he said.

Mr. Weston and the U.S. ambassador, Edward Gneim, stayed in Kuwait City for several months after the Aug. 2 invasion.

Hundreds of Britons and Americans in Kuwait were taken hostage on the orders of President Saddam Hussein of Iraq. Many were used as "human shields" to deter an allied attack.

Marines took up positions surrounding the beachside U.S. Embassy compound on Thursday.

Kuwaiti revelers celebrating the city's liberation stopped to greet the Marines, shaking their hands, kissing them and throwing handfuls of candies.

Bursts of automatic gunfire from the joyous Kuwaitis made the Marines edgy. "I wish they wouldn't do that," one Marine said.

Booby traps set by the withdrawing Iraqi forces have already maimed or killed several people in the capital since the Iraqi Army began its withdrawal on Monday.

Colonel Johnson said that his men had yet to find mines or booby traps at the embassy and that blasts heard coming from the compound during the assault were from plastic explosives used to open doors.

"We're awaiting the arrival of the ambassador and his people to start business again," Colonel Johnson said. Asked about the condition of the embassy, he said, "It's livable."

Gunfire rattled in the city streets well into the second day of liberation, some of it in anger but most in jubilation.

"They did so much to us, those Iraqis," said Amina Sharrah, assistant director of a maternity clinic in the Sabah district. "We try to remember, and it's like a terrible dream. We were a peaceful little country. Why did they do this to us? We harmed no one. They were beasts."

A few minutes earlier, a brief gunfight between Kuwaiti underground fighters and what they said were Iraqi sympathizers erupted at a city center apartment block. Three men were dragged out in handcuffs, and the underground fighters said they were trying to force out eight more still inside.

Kuwaitis said similar incidents were taking place elsewhere in the city of 300,000 people.

The enormousness of the task of reconstruction is evident: smashed and looted buildings, wrecked highways and bridges, and burning oil wells spewing smoke that turns midday into twilight.

In addition, residents speak over and over again of murder, rape and pillage by the occupiers.

Figures were impossible to obtain with any accuracy, but underground and exiled leaders have said that thousands may have been killed or taken to prisons in Iraq.

"We paid our blood to be free," said Habib Gharaab, a technical adviser to Kuwait's criminal investigation department, in describing seven months of occupation.

He said that 5,000 people had disappeared since Feb. 21, when Saddam Hussein's forces began leaving Kuwait. Many were killed to prevent them from testifying about the torture they had suffered, he said.

"They killed just to kill," Mr. Gharaab said. "They killed the women, they killed the kids. They have no heart. They have no conscience."

Seham Mutwaa, nursing director at the Mubarak General Hospital, said that every Saturday and Sunday the Iraqi military would bring in from 7 to 10 dead Kuwaitis.

One out of every 10 would be a woman, and all would be between the ages of 18 and 35, she said.

"I saw one lady who had been shot several times and her head cut in half," she said. "One of our doctors who treated resistance fighters was taken away and shot. One day a woman of 24 was brought in who said she had been raped by four soldiers while other soldiers beat her husband, brother and 60-year-old mother-in-law."

Miss Mutwaa added: "It was hell, it was horrible. We were like rats in a trap, hiding while they stole and killed and raped."

Kuwait City has been without electricity, running water and food since the Iraqis began to withdraw on Monday, residents said. Major buildings, including a desalination plant and government offices, were wrecked and oil wells were set ablaze. Cats now chase rats through the littered lobbies of five-star hotels.

Residents said the Iraqis were taking Kuwaitis prisoner even in the final days of the seven-month occupation.

They confirmed reports by exiles that Kuwaitis, Egyptians and Syrians — coalition allies in the war against Iraq — had been taken from mosques after prayers last Friday and had not been seen since.

Abdul Jaber Hussein, a teacher, said his 22-year-old brother was seized from his home last Friday as his parents pleaded for his life. *(Reuters, AP)*

Israel Demands Iraqi Declaration of Intent to Seek Peace

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Israel demanded Thursday that Iraq be banned from possessing missiles or nonconventional weapons and be forced to declare its intention to make peace with Israel before the international trade embargo against it is lifted.

The new initiative by the government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir came as Israelis abandoned six weeks of emergency civil defense measures, discarded the plastic sheeting and masking tape from "sealed rooms" in their homes, and debated the consequences of the country's role in the Gulf war.

Many Israelis rejoiced in the destruction of the country's most powerful enemy, and political analysts pointed to a fresh surge of admiration here for the United States and President George Bush.

But many in the military establishment and Mr. Shamir's rightist government appeared troubled by the failure of Israel to respond to the Scud missile attacks launched by Iraq, and by the heightened sense of Israeli vulnerability and dependence on the United States created by the war.

The army said that 39 Iraqi missiles had fallen on Israel, killing two persons, wounding 228 and causing an estimated $200 million in property damage. Twelve other persons died as a result of accidents during alerts.

Israel pressed the United States for weeks to agree to a retaliatory strike against Iraq's Scud sites, but never obtained the consent of Washington, which withheld the military codes that would have been necessary for Israeli planes to operate in the war theater.

Government officials conceded Thursday that it was now unlikely that Israel would ever take action against Iraq, despite repeated pledges by senior officials to do so.

While hailing the Bush administration's management of the conflict, Mr. Shamir and other senior officials made it clear that the government intended to press its own, aggressive agenda for the postwar allied settlement with Iraq.

Defense Minister Moshe Arens outlined the first of Israel's initiatives on state radio, saying that he hoped that "as the cease-fire is put into place, it will involve in time the destruction of all missile capability, and monitoring that would assure us that there would not be rejuvenation of that capability."

Foreign Ministry officials later released an official text expanding on the proposal, saying it should also cover Iraq's chemical, biological and nuclear capability, and be enforced through a system of international inspection. The proposal added that Iraq's army should "be limited to an agreed framework" subject to monitoring, and that Baghdad be forced to state that it would not attack Israel.

As a final element the initiative said that the United Nations trade embargo and other sanctions against Iraq should be maintained "as long as Iraq will not declare that it is pointing toward peace with all the countries of the region, including Israel." No Arab state except Egypt has recognized Israel since its creation in 1948.

Strategic experts here pointed out that unilateral imposition of a ban on missiles and nonconventional weapons would leave Baghdad permanently at the mercy of its neighbors in the Middle East, above all Israel. Israel and Syria are believed to hold large stocks of missiles and nonconventional weapons, and Israel, which has refused international inspection of its nuclear facilities, reportedly has more than 100 nuclear bombs.

Israeli political observers saw the far-reaching proposal as the opening move by Mr. Shamir's government in a long and potentially contentious postwar diplomatic process. Mr. Shamir, whose rejection of a U.S.-backed plan for Israeli-Palestinian talks a year ago soured relations with the Bush administration, has described the coming process as a "trial" in which Israel's aim will be to resist any pressure on it to yield the Arab territories it occupies.

Even as tensions have again begun to mount between Mr. Shamir and Mr. Bush in the last two weeks, however, popular support in Israel for America and its president has surged, poll-takers and political experts said. As Israelis on Thursday celebrated the coincidence of the end of the war and the festive Jewish holiday of Purim, in which children typically dress up in costumes, newspapers reported that the most popular costume this year was that of an American soldier in desert camouflage uniform.

"The most important political result of the war is that the Israeli public feels profoundly, emotionally obligated and admiring toward the United States and President Bush," said Yaron Ezrahi, a political scientist at Hebrew University.

Mr. Ezrahi said that the scale of the war, as well as the missile attacks on Israel, had heightened the country's sense of its own relative vulnerability as well as its dependence on the United States for its security. As a result, he said, Mr. Shamir's coalition "may have lost its capacity to mobilize public opinion behind some kind of confrontation with the United States over the peace process."

The discrepancy between popular and elite feeling seems to extend to the issue of whether it was right for Israel to keep its own forces out of the conflict. Polls have shown that more than 80 percent of Israelis believe that the army was right to stay out of the war.

Nevertheless, a chorus of protest has been swelling in recent days from newspaper editorial pages and policy research institutions that give voice to the country's military establishment, which sees the lack of Israeli action as a stunning break with the country's long-standing security doctrine of deterring Arab enemies by responding aggressively to any attack.

Military and government officials say they are concerned that the failure of Israel to retaliate, after many promises to do so by Mr. Arens and others, could weaken its deterrent ability against Arab states in the future.

Jeff Widener/The Associated Press

Palestinian men in animated discussion Thursday in Jerusalem as they waited for the start of noon prayers on Temple Mount.

Jordanians Put Away Saddam Hussein's Pictures

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

AMMAN, Jordan — The signs were small but telling and seemed to say that Palestinians and Jordanians who had been Saddam Hussein's most fervent supporters had paused Thursday and shed a little hope.

Within hours of the cease-fire, many cab drivers and shop keepers quietly folded away the placards of Mr. Hussein and Yasser Arafat displayed so prominently during the crisis. And then there were the flowers.

At the Kuwaiti Embassy, scores of bouquets and garlands poured in from Jordanians and Kuwaitis. Some came shyly to scribble notes of congratulation over the allied victory that ended Iraq's occupation of Kuwait.

"There was a Palestinian committee here for the support of Kuwait during the crisis, but its actions were very limited because of circumstances," said Jemal Ghoneimi, a Kuwaiti diplomat, referring to the overwhelming wartime sentiment in Amman that Mr. Hussein was a savior and champion.

"We believe the committee will be more active now," he said with a narrow smile.

As the crisis built, it was not viewed as wise by many Palestinians to contradict the consensus of support for Mr. Hussein. But with the cease-fire, some — still a minority — seem to sense that they can offer a different view.

After he visited the Kuwaiti Embassy to seek a visa, a 40-year-old man of Palestinian descent, for instance, said Mr. Hussein had "promised many things, and did not realize them."

"The Palestinians were convinced with these things," he said. "But I think he was lying."

He was asked if he would have visited the embassy and said those things a week ago. He shook his head and said: "In this kind of society, you have to be cautious."

What he wanted, he said, was to return to Kuwait and resume his jobs as clerk and librarian.

His views contradicted a more palatable truth among many Palestinians here who cling to Baghdad radio's assertion that Iraq triumphed — a notion that denies the Western portrayal of the war but seems easier to accept than defeat or humiliation.

"Saddam Hussein became a great hero. Why? Because he stood against 30 armies," said Abdullah Tullaq, a 24-year-old secondary school teacher who marched with about 2,000 others through Amman on Thursday to support the Iraqi leader. His words echoed Baghdad radio's depiction of a war that ended with the triumph of survival against great odds.

"Iraq has fought, stood fast and triumphed," the radio said, before Mr. Hussein accepted the cease-fire ordered by President George Bush. "O Iraqis, you triumphed when you stood with all this vigor against the armies of 30 states.

"We won because he stood for 40 days against all the armies," said a woman who identified herself as Souha.

Information Minister Ibrahim Izzieddin said, "We have a very tense public opinion that had taken a very specific view."

As long as that is the case, Arab diplomats said, King Hussein of Jordan will move with caution as he seeks to repair the massive diplomatic damage inflicted by his refusal to join the allied coalition.

"His horizons are bleak, and it's not clear to Jordan or to anyone how he'll fit in whatever order emerges," said an Arab official, who spoke in return for anonymity. Saudi Arabia and Egypt bear deep hostilities; U.S. intentions, particularly on the Palestinian issue that is central to Jordanian thinking, are viewed with suspicion and cynicism; and Jordan's traditional financial sponsors, notably the Gulf Arab states, are offering no solace.

Jordan's principal hope, then, is that Washington will embark on some kind of Arab-Israeli initiative to dampen widespread Arab resentments and, in the process, restore the king's role as a player in Middle East diplomacy — a role that, by tradition, promises financial and political rewards.

"At this particular moment, the most important thing is to move into the diplomatic process, end this ugly war and move into the postwar era," Mr. Izzieddin said.

"It is not going to be easy for the Arab world to absorb what has happened," he said, forecasting "a very poisoned relationship between Arabs and the West" if the U.S. sought to impose a new, regional order similar to that dictated by Britain and France after World War I.

Beyond such calculations, however, Amman's free markets seemed already to have made an assessment of gain and loss.

Even before the guns fell silent in Iraq, the money-changers of downtown Amman — barometers of who's up and who's down — had dusted off secret stocks of Kuwaiti dinars, abolished during Iraq's occupation of the emirate, to sell at close to prewar rates.

The Analysts' View: Day 43

Four strategists pick the major development in the last 24 hours of the war.

Robert Hunter | François Heisbourg | Ze'ev Schiff | Abdul-Karim Abou-Nasr

ROBERT E. HUNTER
Vice president of the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington.

With the stunning victory of the U.S.-led coalition over the best that Iraq had to offer, the building of the peace begins. If the Bush administration is as insightful and competent at the uses of diplomacy as it has proved to be in the uses of arms, it can help to break political patterns that for decades have held the region in thrall. Today, the Middle Eastern peoples look to the United States for signs that it will validate its own ideals. This will be an exacting test; but if passed, it can provide rich rewards.

FRANÇOIS HEISBOURG
Director of the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London.

The Feb. 28 cease-fire came at just the right time and in the right manner: decreed by the coalition, after the encirclement of the Iraqi forces, without overstepping the bounds set by the UN Security Council.

It now remains to be seen whether Saddam Hussein accepts the conditions for a permanent cease-fire. If not, the coalition keeps all of its options in hand, including the possibility of air attack against Iraqi forces stationed outside of the encirclement area. If Mr. Hussein buckles, the coalition retains the appropriate bargaining chips — territory, prisoners, sanctions, reparations — which will allow it to negotiate a settlement including appropriate limitations on Iraq's military capabilities.

ZE'EV SCHIFF
Military editor of the Tel Aviv daily Ha'aretz.

Success in the war is not measured only by the magnitude of the military victory and the number of tanks and planes destroyed. Many victories in history deteriorated into episodes whose influence quickly passed because the victors failed to envision a postwar political settlement and focused on humiliating their foe. Thus, in the final analysis, the success of the Gulf war will be measured by its political results — beyond putting an end to the aggression against Kuwait — and above all by whether it serves as a catalyst for political accommodations in the region, including the settlement of the Israeli-Arab conflict.

ABDUL-KARIM ABOU-NASR
Editor and political commentator with leading Arab publications since 1965; now working with a Kuwaiti daily, Al Qabas.

The clear, devastating defeat of Saddam Hussein is so overwhelming that the allies can be confident that his leadership and his regime will be direly affected. So the allies' apparent decision to put limits on their victory is a wise first step toward seeking new arrangements for Gulf stability. The war's terrible price for Iraq, which will afflict the country for years, constitutes in itself an important destabilizing factor for any plan that Mr. Hussein may nurture. With his army humiliated and largely destroyed, Mr. Hussein faces a situation in which he has no funds for reconstruction, a huge external debt, curtailed oil revenues and the threat of a political boycott of his regime by many Western and Arab governments.

UN Waits for Iraq to Prove It Complies

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Security Council members held informal consultations on Thursday after receiving a written assurance from Iraq overnight of its compliance with all UN resolutions adopted since its invasion of Kuwait on Aug. 2.

It was uncertain whether a formal council meeting might follow.

Western diplomats said they did not expect the council to adopt a formal cease-fire to replace a truce announced late on Wednesday by President George Bush until terms set by the anti-Iraq coalition had been satisfied.

These dwell heavily on the immediate return of all coalition prisoners of war and thousands of Kuwaiti civilians believed held captive by Iraq, as well as assistance from Baghdad in finding land and sea mines.

The chief Yemeni delegate, Abdullah Ashtal, long critical of the use of force against Iraq, said: "The cease-fire has to be formalized. The foreign troops should leave Iraq and hopefully very soon leave the whole area."

This view was echoed by Ricardo Alarcon, the Cuban delegate, who also called for the lifting of sanctions. He noted that the UN trade embargo, as it now stood, applied not only to Iraq but to Kuwait, since it was imposed when the emirate was under Iraqi occupation.

The British delegate, Sir David Hannay, alluding to a formal cease-fire, said the "minute-to-minute urgency is no longer here."

"Fire has ceased, and that is the important thing," he said. "The next step is for the military men on the two sides to get together."

In a terse letter to the Security Council president made public on Thursday, Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz of Iraq said: "I have the honor to inform you officially that the government of Iraq agrees to comply fully with Security Council Resolution 660 (1990) and all the other Security Council resolutions."

Resolution 660, the first of a dozen adopted by the council in response to the Aug. 2 invasion, called for Iraq's immediate, unconditional withdrawal from Kuwait.

Foreign Minister Roland Dumas of France said at the United Nations Thursday that his government now wanted speedy UN action to resolve the Palestinian and Lebanese questions.

Mr. Dumas, speaking after a meeting with Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, said: "It will be necessary to start to work seriously about the main question of that region and, I would insist on that, mainly on the question of the Palestinians and the relations between Israel and the Arab countries."

(Reuters, AFP, AP)

GIs Look for War Criminals

International Herald Tribune

U.S. troops manned checkpoints along the road back to Baghdad on Thursday, seeking fleeing Iraqi troops who may have been involved in atrocities in Kuwait, a U.S. command spokesman said.

Brigadier General Richard I. Neal of the U.S. Marines said the Iraqis were being checked against a list supplied by the Kuwaiti resistance.

"We are very concerned about the atrocities in Kuwait city," he said. Soldiers whose names are found on the list are being held prisoner.

"If the Iraqis are cleared, they're allowed to proceed," General Neal said, whether or not they are carrying their weapons.

The general did not say how many, if any, had been detained for suspected involvement in the atrocities, which Kuwaiti officials said included murders, widescale torture, looting and destruction.

Kuwaiti resistance units were reportedly alongside the U.S. checkpoints to help identify culprits.

The British 1st Armored Division also was straddled across the road from Kuwait to Basra and checking all fleeing Iraqis, according to Lieutenant General Sir Peter de la Billière, the commander of British forces in the Gulf.

But the British were adopting a different policy, he said. There were taking all captured Iraqis prisoner, allowing none to continue back to Baghdad. But they were separating prisoners suspected of joining in atrocities.

U.S. Finds Evidence Of Jordan's Aid to Iraq

Reuters

IN IRAQ — American troops in Iraq have found proof that Jordan supplied weapons to President Saddam Hussein long after the United Nations imposed an arms embargo, intelligence officers said.

The arms include rocket-propelled-grenade launchers, grenades, mortars and ammunition for automatic weapons.

Boxes of supplies were shown to reporters at an Iraqi bunker near the Euphrates River that had been overrun by the 101st Airborne Division. The site is 160 kilometers (100 miles) north of the Saudi Arabian border.

"We've got bags and bags of Jordanian ammo," an officer said. "That stuff's awfully fresh."

English labels said they were from Jordan's General Military Command and bore a shipment date in January, shortly before the coalition launched the war to eject Iraq from Kuwait.

Intelligence officers said Arabic documents showed the weapons had been shipped directly from Jordan, which has been sympathetic to Iraq throughout the dispute.

They described the discovery as the first solid indication that Iraq's friends had helped it defeat the arms ban imposed after its invasion of Kuwait last August.

Several other caches of Jordanian arms were discovered by troops of the airborne divisions.

On Tuesday, they captured an Iraqi cache near the Euphrates with brand-new weapons, including AK-47 rifles and ammunition, which came from Jordan.

In Amman, Information Minister Ibrahim Izzieddin denied that Jordan had broken UN sanctions and supplied arms to Iraq.

"It is totally untrue," he said. "I rechecked with the appropriate authority. Anything that is found would be during the period of the Iraq-Iran war."

Earlier, he said arms shipments had been sent to Iraq in 1981-82 "when all the Gulf states, including Saudi Arabia, were helping Iraq by all means."

A Kuwaiti Baby Finally Has Name (And Story, Too)

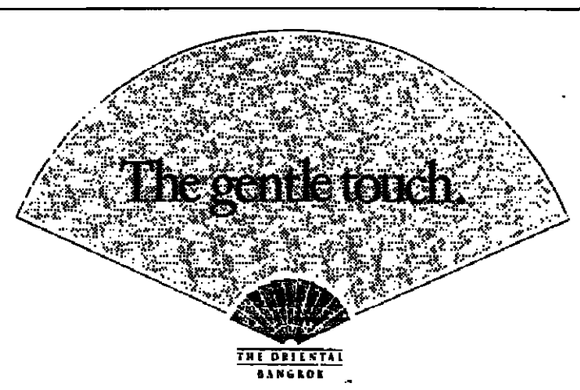
New York Times Service

IN KUWAIT — Nura Dhubia, a new mother, raced through the crowds in Kuwait City, looking for the first American.

When she found one, she asked his name, listened to the reply and then asked again.

She repeated the name as best she could and then said she had promised God that she would name her newborn son after the first American she met during the liberation.

"My boy will be named Chris Hedges Dhubia," she said. Chris Hedges is a New York Times correspondent who is reporting from Kuwait.



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WAR IN THE GULF: Baker schedules a Middle East tour as the allies look to future security arrangements.

U.S. Could Withdraw First Troops This Week

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DHAHRAN, Saudi Arabia — Plans for withdrawing U.S. troops from the Gulf concentrate on starting with units that have been in the area the longest.

But a date to begin the lengthy exodus cannot be set until peace with Iraq is certain, military officials said Thursday.

Some troops, those held past the end of their military obligation or those with family crises, could be on their way home by the weekend, officials said.

The U.S. command said Thursday that some additional logistics, maintenance and personnel support units would probably be brought to Saudi Arabia to facilitate the movement of troops back to the United States and other U.S. bases around the world.

Many units with these specialties are reserves; some are already here and probably will have their stays extended.

It is also possible that new combat units will be brought into the region if the U.S. forces are involved in any lengthy peacekeeping *operation in Kuwait*, U.S. officials said.

"Can I give you a time? No I really can't," said Brigadier General Richard I. Neal of the U.S. Marines, the deputy director of operations for Operation Desert Storm, when asked Thursday when the troops would head home.

"We're going to have to find out how this peace process develops," General Neal said. "If things go well, I think you will see a quick return for some forces."

The French defense minister, Pierre Joxe, predicted that the bulk of allied ground forces would be withdrawn quickly from Iraq and Kuwait once the terms of a cease-fire are set but that naval and air forces might stay much longer.

French troops guarding the allied western flank in Iraq will hold their positions until the United Nations works out cease-fire details, Mr. Joxe said.

He expressed hopes for a quick withdrawal, but military sources in Paris said that logistical bottlenecks alone could keep 12,000 soldiers in the Gulf for four months.

Lieutenant General Sir Peter de la Billière, the British commander in the Gulf, said his government wanted its forces home as soon as possible, but he estimated that it would take longer than six months to move all the equipment.

"I can see us taking much of the year before we get everybody out of theater," he said.

Shipping more than half a million troops and their gear home to their bases is a daunting challenge to planners, perhaps even more difficult to organize than the buildup.

The buildup accelerated gradually over the nearly seven months following the Aug. 2 invasion of Kuwait by Iraq, yet it still proved to strain air and sea transport.

Some units are now deep inside Iraq and will have to be brought hundreds of miles south to ports and airfields in Saudi Arabia.

Heavy equipment transport is in short supply, and ships to carry equipment home are a month away at U.S. ports.

A senior U.S. military officer said withdrawal from Iraq would be "one of those things in the negotiating process."

"I can't tell you when it will happen," he said. "We can get off the battlefield fairly quickly, but there are certain elements that are going to be here longer."

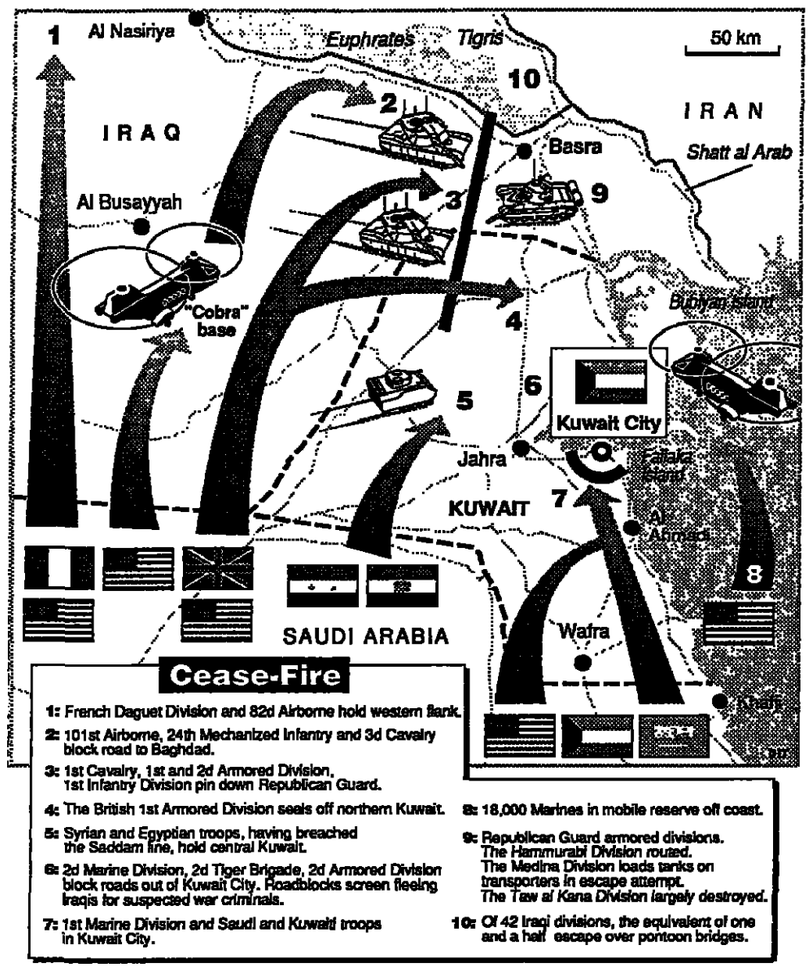
"It's not so easy to just drive off the desert and drive onto a ship and sail back," the officer added.

"It's going to be twice as bad getting back."

General de la Billière said that British troops would start moving "once we are certain that there is no Iraqi intention to continue hostilities."

"Then they will be got home as soon as we can," he said.

"It should certainly be weeks or very few months indeed before the majority of people return home or are replaced." *(AP, Reuters)*



Cease-Fire

1: French Daguet Division and 82d Airborne hold western flank.

2: 101st Airborne, 24th Mechanized Infantry and 3d Cavalry block road to Baghdad.

3: 1st Cavalry, 1st and 2d Armored Division, 1st Infantry Division pin down Republican Guard.

4: The British 1st Armored Division seals off northern Kuwait.

5: Syrian and Egyptian troops, having breached the Saddam line, hold central Kuwait.

6: 2d Marine Division, 2d Tiger Brigade, 2d Armored Division block roads out of Kuwait City. Roadblocks screen fleeing Iraqis for suspected war criminals.

7: 1st Marine Division and Saudi and Kuwaiti troops in Kuwait City.

8: 18,000 Marines in mobile reserve off coast.

9: Republican Guard armored divisions. The Hammurabi Division routed. The Medina Division loads tanks on transporters in escape attempt. The Tawakalna Division largely destroyed.

10: Of 42 Iraqi divisions, the equivalent of one and a half escape over pontoon bridges.

Debriefing: Day 43

THE WAR ended Thursday as a "cessation of hostilities" — but with no formal cease-fire or surrender — after an Iraqi promise to honor all 12 UN resolutions relating to the conflict. The end came on the 43d day of the conflict and after a five-and-a-half-week air assault and a 100-hour ground offensive by the allies.

Iraqi losses

☐ From 85,000 to 100,000 Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded since the war began Jan. 17, Saudi and Egyptian officials estimate, most killed in bombing campaign before the ground offensive. The allied commander, General H. Norman Schwarzkopf, called the Iraqi casualties "very, very large."

☐ Allies said they destroyed or captured 42 Iraqi divisions, each averaging 12,000 troops, leaving intact the equivalent of one division. The allies also destroyed or captured more than 3,700 of the 4,200 tanks Iraq had in the war theater, 1,857 of its 5,000 armored vehicles, and 2,140 of its 3,500 artillery pieces.

☐ At least 80,000 Iraqis were taken prisoner — and as many as 175,000, Britain said — including about 3,000 captured before the ground offensive.

☐ 97 Iraqi planes confirmed destroyed, 36 in air-to-air combat, plus 6 helicopters.

☐ 140 Iraqi fixed-wing aircraft impounded in Iran: 120 fighters and fighter-bombers, 20 transports, some SA321 Super Frelon helicopters.

Allied losses

☐ 139 soldiers killed in action.

☐ *56 missing in action: 35 Americans, 10 British, 1 Italian and 10 Saudis.*

☐ 13 known prisoners of war: 9 Americans, 2 British, 1 Italian and 1 Kuwaiti.

☐ American casualties: 79 killed in action — 28 of them in the ground campaign — 213 wounded in action and 45 missing in action of the 537,000 Americans serving in the Gulf. A total of 52 Americans listed as noncombat deaths. A total of 105 American noncombat deaths in Operation Desert Shield before war began.

☐ British casualties: 16 killed, including 9 by U.S. "friendly fire;" 13 wounded and 12 missing, plus an unknown number of prisoners held by Iraq.

☐ Arab coalition casualties: 44 killed in action and 206 wounded in action, including 9 Egyptian soldiers killed, of a total 35,000 Egyptian troops, and 74 wounded in the fighting to recapture Kuwait.

☐ Precise figures of Kuwaiti civilian losses not available; resistance and exiled leaders say hundreds, perhaps thousands, were killed, and thousands taken hostage. Kuwait's chief UN delegate cited 22,000 hostages, in addition to 8,632 Kuwaiti soldiers held prisoner by Iraq.

☐ Prisoners of war and third country nationals, all Kuwaiti detainees held by Iraq, are estimated by U.S. officials to number 40,000.

☐ 45 allied planes lost, 36 of them in combat: 27 American, 6 British, 1 Kuwaiti, 1 Italian, 1 Saudi. 17 helicopters lost, 4 in combat. Noncombat losses: 9 planes: 7 American, 1 British, 1 Saudi. 14 American helicopters to nonhostile causes.

☐ Allies have paid $14.9 billion in pledges out of their promised $53.5 billion.

Sorties

More than 110,000 sorties flown by the allies since the war began Jan. 17.

Claimed by Iraq

☐ The Republican Guard has "broken the backbone of the aggressors and thrown them beyond the borders."

☐ No comprehensive casualty figures have been issued. One official said 20,000 Iraqis were killed and 60,000 wounded in first 26 days of the war. No breakdown for civilians and military given.

☐ More than 180 allied aircraft downed.

☐ More than 20 prisoners held.

Assessment

"No one country can claim this victory as its own, for it's not only a victory for Kuwait but a victory for all the coalition partners. This is a victory for the United Nations, for all of mankind, for the rule of law and for what is right."
— President George Bush

"For the first time, the international community showed its unified will in the face of the occupation of one country by another."
— Alexander Bessmertnykh, Soviet foreign minister

"Iraq has punched a hole in the myth of American superiority and rubbed the nose of the United States in the dust." *— Baghdad radio*

Iran Opposes Any Partition of Iraq

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TEHRAN — Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati said Thursday that Iran opposed a partition of Iraq and that the defeated country's future should be decided by the Iraqis themselves.

Mr. Velayati's statements came after speculation that the destruction of President Saddam Hussein's military forces might lead to territorial claims by Iraq's neighbors — Iran, Syria and Turkey in particular.

In an address reported by Tehran radio, Mr. Velayati expressed Iran's "opposition to Iraq's partition and foreign meddling in determining the Iraqi people's destiny."

Iran remained neutral in the Gulf conflict, but it granted sanctuary to more than 100 Iraqi warplanes, which it said would be impounded until hostilities ended.

Referring to Iran's 1980-1988 war with Iraq, which began with an Iraqi attack, Mr. Velayati said, "Despite the fact that eight years of war was imposed on Iran by the Iraqi regime, the Islamic Republic of Iran did not act emotionally in this crisis."

He said that it had been necessary for Iraq's invasion of Kuwait to be challenged, "but not by people who never did or will ever consider the interests of Islam and the Muslims."

In connection with the Iran-Iraq conflict, the Tehran Times published a reminder that Iraq had paid Iran no war reparations.

"It must not be forgotten that if Kuwait sustained damages and losses as a result of Iraqi aggression for seven months, for Iran it was eight years," the newspaper said.

Iraq announced Wednesday that it would accept United Nations Security Council Resolution 674, which provides for war reparations to Kuwait. Security Council Resolution 598, which halted the Iran-Iraq war, called for the UN secretary-general to assess reparations.

"There must be no difference between Resolutions 598 and 674," the Tehran Times said.

Tehran radio, in a separate commentary, said, "This war was in reality an experimental ground for Western weapons, especially of the United States.

"The United States and the West, with experiences gained in this war, will conduct their weapons programs with more precision."

It added that "the expansion of U.S. influence in the region will increase U.S. interference in future policies, even of countries that invited the alien forces to the region." *(AP, Reuters)*

ROUT: *Cease-Fire Is Reported Holding as the Iraqi Army Heads Home*

(Continued from page 1)

less drone reconnaissance aircraft, a U.S. Marine official said.

The British television network ITN quoted the Defense Ministry in London as saying that the number of prisoners could increase to 175,000 when the counting was over.

A climactic tank battle that had been reported shortly before the halt in hostilities took hold Thursday morning ended in what military commanders said was a rout.

A Pentagon official told The Associated Press in Washington that the clash between American and British tank forces and Iraq's Republican Guard had not turned into the kind of slugging tank battle that many predicted because the Iraqis "never fought the way you thought a division would fight."

"We just kind of chased them across the plains, shooting at them," he said.

Days and nights of attacks by allied aircraft, helicopter gunships and U.S. Army M1A1 tanks had so weakened the Iraqi tank units that the Republican Guard "fragmented" as its communications network was destroyed and its Soviet-built T-72 tanks were destroyed, one by one.

The battle on Wednesday took place in near-darkness caused by heavy rains and thunderstorms combined with the giant pall of smoke hanging over Kuwait from burning oil wells.

But the Pentagon official said the Apache helicopters, with night-vision equipment, were able to fire their missiles with precision. One pilot reported destroying eight tanks on a single mission.

The official said the Republican Guard put up a determined resistance at first but were overwhelmed by U.S. troops of the 7th and 18th Army Corps and by British forces of the 1st Armored Division, which swept north through Saudi Arabia to cut off the Republican Guard southwest of Basra.

The core of the battle involved hundreds of tanks and Bradley armored vehicles from the 1st and 3d Armored Divisions and the 2d Armored Cavalry Regiment. They were protected on one flank by French troops of the Daguet division, who took up positions near Nasiriyah.

After the cease-fire, the Iraqis were free to take their tanks and other weapons with them, General Neal said.

If retreating Iraqi troops "come up to U.S. positions and do not attack U.S. positions, then our policy now is to allow them to pass with their weapons," according to a U.S. military official in Riyadh.

This appeared to be because the official status at the end of the battle was a cessation of hostilities rather than a surrender. In any case, General Neal said, the question of whether the Iraqis were in fact taking their weapons was academic.

"These guys are defeated," he said. "There aren't any tanks rolling around out there. Any that got through would have left before we set up checkpoints."

He said U.S. troops had set up roadblocks along the route leading to Baghdad, not to keep the Iraqis from leaving but to check if any were on a list provided by the Kuwaiti resistance of troops involved in atrocities. Those on the list were being detained, the general said.

The British commander, Lieutenant General Sir Peter de la Billière, said the cease-fire was holding.

"I don't think there's much left of the Iraqis to have an incident with," he said in Riyadh.

"Those still with their equipment are bewildered," he said. "I think they're going to sit it out until they run out of water and food. Then they'll have to surrender."

A Pentagon official spoke of "small pockets of resistance," but added they were not in danger of destroying the overall cease-fire.

Baker's Mission: Postwar Gulf Security

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — With Iraq defeated, Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d will go to four Mideast countries, Turkey and the Soviet Union to pursue a four-point diplomatic campaign to promote security in the postwar Gulf.

The decision was announced Thursday by the State Department along with an itinerary that will take Mr. Baker to Israel for the first time in more than two years as secretary of state.

Mr. Baker plans to leave Wednesday and stop first in Saudi Arabia. He will make visits to Egypt and Syria, as well as Israel, Turkey and the Soviet Union, said the department spokesman, Margaret D. Tutwiler.

Mr. Baker also intends to meet with leaders of the Kuwaiti government, which is resuming control of the country after the eviction of Iraqi forces. Miss Tutwiler said she did not know, though, if the talks would be held in Kuwait City.

Other countries may be added and the trip extended beyond the nine or 10 days that Mr. Baker now plans to be away from Washington.

The decision to try to prevent the rearmament of Iraq is part of a "proposed approach" to the Security Council. It is to be presented to the council no later than Friday, Miss Tutwiler said.

"We have always said if Saddam Hussein remains in power it is the view of the United States government that an arms embargo must continue," the spokesman said. "It remains our view."

The new resolution to be proposed by the Bush administration also will call for the release of all Kuwaitis and other nationals detained by Iraq and for implementation of all 12 council resolutions adopted during Iraq's occupation.

Other possible provisions still under consideration, Miss Tutwiler said, include a demand that Iraq rescind its designation of Kuwait as an Iraqi province and the immediate return of Kuwaiti assets.

Mr. Baker, on his trip, will be engaged in "true consultations" on four main topics, she said: regional security, arms limitations, the Arab-Israeli conflict and regional economic cooperation.

President George Bush said Wednesday he was sending Mr. Baker to the Middle East next week to survey the postwar scene.

Final decisions by Mr. Bush rested on consultations with the allies in the war coalition. They began on Wednesday with Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd of Britain and continued Thursday with Foreign Minister Roland Dumas of France. Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher is due here Friday.

Mr. Baker, after meeting separately Wednesday with Mr. Hurd and with the Saudi ambassador, Prince Bandar ibn Sultan, cautioned that the task was formidable.

RISKS: *An Uneasy Truce*

(Continued from page 1)

company that interfered with the campaign to disarm Iraq.

Although Iraqi troops did not use chemical weapons during the war, British troops reported Thursday that they had found mines containing poison gas in Iraqi positions that were overrun.

International pressure also offers the best hope for combating Iraqi-sponsored terrorism, officials said.

But they acknowledged that this issue, temporarily dwarfed by the ground war, had left diverging estimates about the threat.

Every previous Middle East conflict has produced an upsurge in terrorism after the war ended, a U.S. government expert testified this week. Morris D. Busby, the State Department's coordinator for counterterrorism, told Congress to expect terror problems in the wake of the war with Iraq.

A British expert, Paul Wilkinson, said Thursday that extremist Palestinian leaders had been enrolled in the Iraqi cause and posed a dangerous threat because the allies did not get to Baghdad and put out of action their headquarters there.

But senior officials in Washington and Paris said that the threat may be waning thanks to heightened counterterrorist measures, the disappearance of terrorist havens in Eastern Europe and the prospect of the Iraqi leader's demise.

No coalition government is yet considering any relaxation of their anti-terrorist measures.

But the terrorists, a U.S. official said, may be asking themselves, "Who is going to pay us now?" While some Palestinian terrorists reportedly have been paid in advance and already have arrived in Europe, Egypt and Saudi Arabia, he said, they may still try to fade away with the money.

The governments that in the past have been the most deeply implicated in sponsoring terrorism, a French official said, are Syria and Iran. Syria has sided with the coalition against Iraq, and Iran has maintained a neutral stance designed to help it escape its diplomatic isolation.

Anti-terrorist work, however, is part of the coalition forces' remaining military missions in Kuwait. Palestinian extremists, many of them loyal to Abu Abbas, were sent by Baghdad to help Iraq's Gestapo-type special services, which are suspected of atrocities in occupied Kuwait.

Many of them are believed to be hiding there, so allied commanders, lending support to Kuwait's small force, will have a double job: identifying Iraqis and Palestinian militants that were part of the secret police and, simultaneously, working to prevent the risk of vigilante-style revenge on foreign Arabs in Kuwait.

An important military mission, the U.S. official said, is to ensure that Iraqis and other Arabs who fall into the coalition's hands go home with a story to tell — that they were well treated by the enemy after being sacrificed by the Iraqi leadership that the allies now hope to discredit in its own country.

PEACE: *Tough Terms*

(Continued from page 1)

since the Vietnam War, and the chance, according to Mr. Bush, for "securing a potentially historic peace" in the Middle East.

He said Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d would visit the Middle East next week.

In agreeing to accept all UN resolutions a few hours after Mr. Bush's speech, Iraq effectively renounced all claims to Kuwait, agreed to release hostages and prisoners of war and accepted responsibility for war damages and human rights abuses.

The resolutions keep in place, for the time being, an air, land and sea embargo on trade with Iraq and a freezing of Iraqi assets abroad.

In its peace initiative early Wednesday, Iraq had demanded that economic sanctions be lifted and that a cease-fire begin before other resolutions took effect.

These were among the allied terms for a permanent cease-fire:

- A cessation of Scud launchings and all attacks on allied forces.
- The immediate release of allied prisoners, the remains of allied dead, all third-country nationals and all Kuwaiti detainees.
- Release of information on the location of all Iraqi land and sea mines.
- Compliance with all relevant UN resolutions.

Iraq's acceptance of all UN resolutions came in letter from Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz to the president of the Security Council.

Bush: 'Victory for All the Coalition'

New York Times Service

Following is a transcript of President George Bush's address from the White House on Wednesday night:

Kuwait is liberated. Iraq's army is defeated. Our military objectives are met. Kuwait is once more in the hands of Kuwaitis in control of their own destiny.

We share in their joy, a joy tempered only by our compassion for their ordeal.

Tonight, the Kuwaiti flag once again flies above the capital of a free and sovereign nation, and the American flag flies above our embassy.

Seven months ago, America and the world drew a line in the sand. We declared that the aggression against Kuwait would not stand, and tonight America and the world have kept their word.

This is not a time of euphoria, certainly not a time to gloat, but it is a time of pride, pride in our troops, pride in the friends who stood with us in the crisis, pride in our nation and the people whose strength and resolve made victory quick, decisive and just.

And soon we will open wide our arms to welcome back home to America our magnificent fighting forces.

No one country can claim this victory as its own. It was not only a victory for Kuwait, but a victory for all the coalition partners. This is a victory for the United Nations, for all mankind, for the rule of law, and for what is right.

After consulting with Secretary of Defense Cheney, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Powell, and our coalition partners, I am pleased to announce that at midnight tonight, eastern standard time, exactly 100 hours since ground operations commenced and six weeks since the start of Operation Desert Storm, all United States and coalition forces will suspend offensive combat operations.

It is up to Iraq whether this suspension on the part of the coalition becomes a permanent cease-fire. Coalition, political and military terms for a formal cease-fire include the following requirements:

Iraq must release immediately all coalition prisoners of war, third country nationals and the remains of all who have fallen.

Iraq must release all Kuwaiti detainees.

Iraq also must inform Kuwaiti authorities of the location and nature of all land and sea mines.

Iraq must comply fully with all relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions. This includes a rescinding of Iraq's August decision to annex Kuwait and acceptance in principle of Iraq's responsibility to pay compensation for the loss, damage and injury its aggression has caused.

The coalition calls upon the Iraqi government to designate military commanders to meet within 48 hours with their coalition counterparts at a place in the theater of operations to be specified to arrange for military aspects of the cease-fire.

Further, I have asked Secretary of State Baker to request that the United Nations Security Council meet to formulate the necessary arrangement for this war to be ended.

This suspension of offensive combat operations is contingent upon Iraq's not firing upon any coalition forces and not launching Scud missiles against any other country.

If Iraq violates these terms, coalition forces will be free to resume military operations.

At every opportunity I have said to the people of Iraq that our quarrel was not with them but instead with their leadership and above all with Saddam Hussein.

This remains the case. You, the people of Iraq are not our enemy. We do not seek your destruction. We have treated your POWs with kindness.

Coalition forces fought this war only as a last resort and look forward to the day when Iraq is led by people prepared to live in peace with their neighbors.

We must now begin to look beyond victory in war. We must meet the challenge of securing the peace. In the future, as before, we will consult with our coalition partners.

We've already done a good deal of thinking and planning for the postwar period, and Secretary Baker has already begun to consult with our coalition partners on the region's challenges.

There can be and will be no solely American answer to all these challenges, but we can assist and support the countries of the region and be a catalyst for peace.

In this spirit Secretary Baker will go to the region next week to begin a new round of consultations.

This war is now behind us. Ahead of us is the difficult task of securing a potentially historic peace.

Tonight though, let us be proud of what we have accomplished. Let us give thanks to those who risked their lives. Let us never forget those who gave their lives.

May God bless our valiant military forces and their families and let us all remember them in our prayers.

Good night and may God bless the United States of America.

Iraq: 'God Made Our People Victorious'

The Associated Press

Following is a transcript of a statement by an Iraqi military spokesman broadcast on Baghdad radio, as monitored in Nicosia and transcribed and translated from the Arabic by The Associated Press:

The aggressors imagined that through the Iraqi command decision to withdraw from Kuwait they were able to put our armed forces in a position that is contrary to the military and manly values for which the men of the mother of battles are reputed in this great showdown.

Many battles occurred in Basra district and other places in our great Iraq's territories after the withdrawal.

Due to faith in our capability that is able to teach the enemy forces lessons that will make them worried militarily and politically if the war continued, Bush announced his decision early this morning.

We are happy for the halt in fighting, which will save the blood of our sons and the safety of our people after God made them victorious by faith against their evil enemies, and save the blood of the sons of humanity who suffered due to Bush and his traitorous agents.

Therefore, orders were issued to all our units at the battlefront not to open fire. God is great.

BUSH: *President Says 'Military Backbone' Is Broken*

(Continued from page 1)

bring an end to the conflict as quickly as possible.

When some Bush advisers suggested that the mechanics of the announcement could be worked out overnight in consultation with the allies and military officials, Mr. Bush said, "I'd like to do it tonight," Mr. Fitzwater said.

General Powell responded, "I think we can do that."

General Powell called General Schwarzkopf to inform him on how Mr. Bush wanted to proceed, Mr. Fitzwater said, and the general gave his approval.

An official who was conscious of the significance of the moment told Mr. Bush that if he set the cease-fire for midnight, the United States would have won the war in only 100 hours of ground conflict.

A senior official said that although concern was not widespread, some in the administration had begun to fear that the United States was starting to appear too vengeful in pursuing the fleeing Iraqi troops. The official noted, "It was starting to look that we were saying the war was over but the killing of Iraqis would go on."

Another senior official said that was "one component of our thinking."

The eventful day started, as many have recently, with Mr. Bush brushing aside yet another Iraqi proposal to end the war. That offer, delivered Wednesday morning, said the Iraqis would accept three of the United Nations resolutions, including renunciation of the annexation of Kuwait and an agreement to pay compensation for damages. But Iraq specifically rejected others setting economic sanctions and requiring recognition of the legitimacy of the former Kuwaiti government.

The White House response was quick and negative. "This is still a conditional offer and falls far short of what's necessary," Mr. Fitzwater said.

As a result, Mr. Bush was in "a pretty serious mood" at the 2:30 P.M. Oval Office briefing, which was joined by the other members of the so-called Big Eight who have managed the crisis. "But as Colin briefed and it was clear that our military objectives had been met, his spirits rose," Mr. Fitzwater said.

Even in declaring military victory for the United States and its allies — and a political triumph for himself — Mr. Bush showed little jubilation over the defeat of Mr. Hussein. Aides said he displayed no more emotion in private than he had during his televised speech.

Once Mr. Bush decided on his announcement, he and his top advisers plunged into another familiar crisis ritual: consultation with leaders of the allied military coalition — and with the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile, Mr. Powell, Defense Secretary Dick Cheney and the national security adviser, Brent Scowcroft, met to discuss precise arrangements for ending allied military actions while others began work on Mr. Bush's speech.

After 209 days of working to eject Iraq from Kuwait, Mr. Bush and his team shifted gears to what the president called "the challenge of securing the peace."

IRAQ: *Nation Is Told of a 'Great Arab Achievement'*

(Continued from page 1)

the empire of evil, terror and aggression."

"Iraq has punched a hole in the myth of American superiority," it said, "and rubbed the nose of the United States in the dust."

But concerns about the future of the ravaged country tempered the joy at peace.

Iraqis were told by government newspapers that they should rejoice because their army had been able to keep its power intact.

A military spokesman said Iraq's Republican Guard "inflicted heavy losses on the forces of the infidels" in fighting Wednesday night.

It said that despite intervention by many squadrons of allied jets, "the allied forces were crushed."

Several people interviewed in the presence of Iraqi officials said the outcome of the war was a source of pride.

They were supported by the Baghdad radio, which continued to claim victory.

"It is a victory for our people and for our President Saddam Hussein," the radio said.

"O Iraq, maker of victory, you teach the world struggle, patience, sacrifices and rare heroic fight."

In a defiant tone, another radio commentator said: "Iraq is the one who is in control and victorious. Iraq is the master of the whole land and the leader of the Muslims in the whole world."

On the street, individual Iraqis faced the task of reconstruction after six weeks of punishing air raids in a somber mood.

"How can we rebuild our country, how can we do business if the economic embargo is to continue?" asked a businessman, Ahmed Razaq.

Some Baghdad residents congratulated each other quietly on hearing of the cease-fire on foreign radio stations.

A civil servant in Baghdad said: "Iraq is a rich oil country, but war reparations are a very heavy burden. We need money to rebuild our country."

Nonstop bombing of Iraq over the last 42 days has severely disrupted infrastructure, destroying power stations, bridges, factories, government buildings and telecommunication systems.

"George Bush had a plan to fulfill and he thinks he has done it," an Iraqi shopper said in Baghdad. *(AP, Reuters)*

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WAR IN THE GULF: Defending their weapons, but not the users, Soviets look to a postwar role.

Soviets Say Their Weapons Were Not at Fault in Defeat

General Argues That Men, Not Equipment, Matter Most

By Serge Schmemann
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — After witnessing the rout of an Iraqi army largely trained and armed by Moscow, Soviet generals have been quick to insist that they and their weapons are not to blame.

In articles and interviews, military men have argued that Iraq did not have the latest in equipment, that supplies were limited, and that Soviet weapons used by Syria, for example, worked fine.

"You must also remember," wrote Major General Sergei A. Bogdanov, chief of the Center for Operational-Strategic Studies of the General Staff, "that in the final reckoning, the outcome of any war is determined not so much by equipment as by the people who use it."

While defending their own arms, the generals also stressed that the Western allies used state-of-the-art weaponry, from stealth bombers to laser-guided bombs. Some references to these weapons included ill-concealed suggestions that cuts in military spending were leaving the Soviet Union behind in high-tech.

In an interview in Izvestia, General Bogdanov's deputy, Major General Nikolai I. Kutsenko, was asked whether the Soviet Army had weapons similar to those used by the allies in Iraq.

"Yes, but not all," he replied, adding: "This is something for our military research and development to think about."

Military leaders singled out the superiority that the coalition demonstrated in the air as an area that would require special analysis. Speaking to the Soviet parliament, Defense Minister Dmitri T. Yazov said, "What happened in Kuwait and Iraq necessitates a review of the attitudes to army air defense and the country's entire air defense system."

The point was echoed by Colonel General Rakhim S. Akchurin, commander of Soviet anti-aircraft forces.

"Today our anti-air defenses are capable of repelling the attacks of any air targets," he told Tass, "but what will happen in two or three years? The echo of missile thunder in the desert must put us on our guard."

The bulk of military statements, however, both during and after the war, were against the notion that Soviet arms had proved no contest for American weapons in the Gulf.

As the Izvestia interviewer put it to General Kutsenko, "Many people, whether we like it or not, perceive the conflict in the Gulf as a clash of American and Soviet military science, their arms and ours, and it is clear which side has the advantage."

"I have heard such opinions, and I cannot agree with them," the general replied. First, he said, the Iraqi Army was also armed by the West, and its officers also studied in West European military academies. Then the Iraqi Army did not use Soviet operational methods, but tactics it had developed in seven years of fighting Iran.

"Finally, one must take into account that Iraqi arms of Soviet manufacture were designed essentially in the 1960s and 1970s and trail by one or two generations the corresponding weapons of the multinational force," he said.

General Bogdanov specifically defended the Soviet-made Scud missiles, which proved vulnerable to American Patriot missiles. The Patriot was designed recently, he said, while the Scuds have been around for more than 30 years.

The general also suggested that the modifications of the Scuds by West Germany actually lowered the weapon's effectiveness.

"The modernization of Scud by West Germany gave them greater range, but it did not improve, and maybe even worsened, their technical characteristics," he said.

At the same time, General Kutsenko and other military men noted that Soviet weapons used by Syria, including T-62 tanks and Mi-8 helicopters, had proved reliable and effective.

In an interview on Armed Forces Day, Feb. 23, Marshal Yazov said that not a single Soviet-made T-62 tank used by Syria stalled or became disabled in the desert. The American M1A1 Abrams tanks, by contrast, often had to clean their filters, he said.

"So there are no grounds to say the Abrams is good, and that the T-62 is bad," he declared.

The defense minister also defended the record of Soviet-made MiG-29s in the Iraqi Air Force, which were effectively grounded from the outset of the war. The multinational coalition, he said, had more than 2,000 of the latest in aircraft, while "the Iraqi side has at the most a couple of squadrons of MiG-29's."

"You can have the most modern of planes," he said, "but what can they do against thousands?"

The Soviets noted that Iraq had no access to spare parts, since Moscow stopped its arms shipments and pulled out its military advisers after Iraq invaded Kuwait in August.

Western military attachés in Moscow generally agreed that the Gulf war should not be seen as a test of the Soviet military. They noted that the Soviet Union had considerably more sophisticated weapons and methods than a Third World country like Iraq, however large its army.

While some Soviet generals joined conservatives in criticizing the United States prosecution of the war, professional analyses of the war by the Soviets tended to give the coalition high grades.

Major General Georgy V. Zhivitsa, also of the Center for Operational-Strategic Studies, told Izvestia that "the American military, like the military of its allies, succeeded in creating in a limited time in the Gulf a potent, many-echeloned, well-prepared group of its forces."

At the same time, the experts found little to praise in the Iraqi defense.

"The military professionalism of the Iraqis, as we see, turned out not to be high," said Lieutenant General Viktor V. Gorbachev, an instructor in the General Staff Academy. "The emphasis was evidently on rhetoric, and not preparations for a war with a powerful adversary."

Soviets Want Role In Gulf Diplomacy

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union asserted its right to play a significant role in postwar diplomacy in the Gulf by calling Thursday for a new regional security system to prevent further conflicts.

Addressing a news conference in Moscow, Foreign Minister Alexander A. Bessmertnykh described the liberation of Kuwait as a triumph for the entire international community rather than for any single state. He called for a quick meeting of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council — including the Soviet Union — as a first step toward settling the conflict between Iraq and Kuwait.

"We welcome the liberation of Kuwait and the restoration of its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and the return of its lawful government to the country," Mr. Bessmertnykh said. "We believe this is the first time the international community has displayed its common will to oppose the annexation of one state by another."

By putting on record Soviet approval of the final outcome, his remarks appeared partly designed to smooth over diplomatic friction with Washington over Moscow's reservations about the land campaign to drive Iraq out of Kuwait. At the same time, he also made it clear that the Kremlin expected to be consulted in the next round of Middle East diplomacy.

Mr. Bessmertnykh indicated that the Soviet Union would attempt to link the continuation of the UN arms embargo against Iraq with a general cutback in arms supplies to the region. He said that the issue of arms supplies to Iraq or any other country in the region should be resolved on the basis of "a collective decision on limiting arms supplies to that explosive region" rather than on a "unilateral and individual" basis.

The Soviet Union was Iraq's largest arms supplier for the last two decades and remains committed to close cooperation with Iraq under a 1975 treaty of friendship. In accordance with UN resolutions, Soviet arms supplies were said to have been cut off and Soviet military technicians withdrawn after the invasion of Kuwait Aug. 2.

Mr. Bessmertnykh suggested Thursday that the Soviet Union was eager to preserve its influence in postwar Iraq and would oppose any attempt by the coalition led by the United States to impose a humiliating peace settlement on Baghdad. He said that the Soviet Union was convinced that there could be no reliable security system in the region "if Iraq does not play an impressive role in it."

The foreign minister said that the most important task facing the international community now that Iraqi troops had left Kuwait was "the elaboration and coordination of post-crisis arrangements in the region." He said that a new regional security system could only be effective if urgent steps were taken to deal with the overall Arab-Israeli dispute, which he described as "the main source of instability, lack of trust and the continuing arms race in the region."

The rapid allied victory over Iraq appears to have taken the edge off complaints by Soviet hard-liners that the United States irresponsibly brushed aside chances of finding a peaceful settlement to the crisis. Last week President Mikhail S. Gorbachev persuaded Iraqi envoys to accept a plan that envisaged a withdrawal from Kuwait over three weeks.

The speaker of the Soviet parliament, Anatoli I. Lukyanov, put the best gloss possible on the failure of the Gorbachev initiative Thursday by insisting that it had paved the way for the cease-fire announced Wednesday night by President George Bush. Mr. Lukyanov described the suspension of the ground campaign as "a great victory for the foreign policy initiative of our president."

Mr. Bessmertnykh took a more diplomatic line, asserting that "no single party" was responsible for forcing the Iraqis out of Kuwait. "Each country that participated in the settlement of the crisis can claim part of the success," the minister declared.

Soviet military leaders have also been stung by assertions that Iraq's defeat demonstrated the superiority of U.S. weaponry over Soviet models supplied to Iraq. Military commentators in Moscow insisted that most of Iraq's Soviet-made weapons were produced in the 1960s and 1970s and argued that Iraqi troops were poorly trained.

Iraqi Casualty Toll 'Very, Very Large,' U.S. Says

By Guy Gugliotta
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In a sobering first assessment of enemy casualties in Operation Desert Storm, General H. Norman Schwarzkopf, the U.S. commander, says that coalition forces have found a "very, very large number of dead" in the Iraqi trenches lining the southern border of Kuwait.

But he said the coalition did not have an overall estimate of Iraqi casualties for the six weeks since the war began. Assessments from other sources, including the Saudi Arabian ambassador to the United States, Prince Bandar ibn Sultan, suggest that Iraqi dead and wounded number 60,000 to 100,000, the majority killed in the massive allied bombing campaign that preceded the ground offensive that began Sunday.

These estimates contrasted dramatically with U.S. casualties, which Wednesday stood at 79 killed, 213 wounded and 44 missing. Twenty-eight of the American dead were killed in one Iraqi Scud missile attack Monday on a military barracks in eastern Saudi Arabia. During the Vietnam War, which lasted a decade, 58,151 Americans lost their lives.

As the ground offensive neared, air strikes increasingly shifted from defense industry, communication, and other "hard targets" inside Iraq to the troop concentrations near the Kuwait border.

General Schwarzkopf said that the war was "not a Nintendo game."

There was "a very, very large number of dead in these units," the general said Wednesday, describing the Iron[illegible] Iraqi forces breached on the opening day of the allied ground offensive.

"We even found them when we went into the units ourselves and found them in the trench lines," he said.

The question of Iraqi casualties has proved contentious since Operation Desert Storm began. U.S. military leaders, sensitive about the errors of Vietnam, when enemy body counts offered as an indication of success turned out in some cases to have been inflated, dismissed early inquiries as irrelevant.

"If I have anything to say about it, we're never going to get into the body count business," General Schwarzkopf said Jan. 18.

As the war deepened, other reasons were given for ignoring this statistic. It was hard to count dead soldiers, and, it was said, the coalition had no interest in killing people. It was simply interested in driving the Iraqis out of Kuwait, destroying their equipment and ensuring they would never be able to invade anyone again.

In a briefing Tuesday, a Colonel Barry Stevens of the British Army also declined to respond to questions about casualty figures, saying he found the subject "meaningless" and "rather distasteful."

Trevor DePuy, an authority on battlefield damage assessment, said that a model he developed yielded an approximate number of 60,000 dead and wounded for the Desert Storm air war. He said the figures must be used "with great caution."

The Defense Department said that the cataloging and disposition of enemy dead were handled by special Saudi Arabian "mortuary affairs platoons" accompanying U.S. forces. Burial arrangements, a spokesman said, "are made by the Saudis."

Prince Bandar, according to a spokesman, has been told by the Saudi military that Iraqi killed and wounded were now believed to number 85,000 to 100,000.

General Schwarzkopf, however, said that a final accounting would have to wait.

"I wish I could answer that question," General Schwarzkopf told reporters. "As you can imagine, this has been a very fast-moving battle. And as a result even today, when I was asking for estimates, every commander out there said we just can't give you an estimate, it went too fast."

Win McNamee-The Associated Press

A group of Iraqi soldiers holding prayers at a POW holding area in Iraq. The prisoners said they had walked in the desert for two days without food or water.

Who's Afraid of Saddam Hussein? Iraqi POWs

By Paul Richter and Edwin Chen
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Allied officials and relief organizations are having to confront the urgent question of what to do with prisoners of war who are afraid to return to a country still controlled by Saddam Hussein.

Allied forces say that many of the Iraqi POWs are begging not to be repatriated, and that their fears may be understandable. The prisoners know the Iraqi president as a man who has executed officers for retreating during the Iran-Iraq war, and who more recently dispatched execution squads to shoot frontline soldiers who would not fight allied forces.

"They have reason to fear him, because Saddam's record on this kind of thing has been terrible," said David Korn, a former U.S. State Department official who last year wrote a book on rights abuses in Iraq for the group Human Rights Watch.

While Mr. Hussein's future is anything but clear, the allies may soon be forced to look for other countries willing to provide homes for many of his soldiers — and may find them hard to come by, some analysts say. Some could wind up in the United States.

"We're now getting prepared to face this problem," said Francois zen Ruffinen, a delegate to the International Committee of the Red Cross, which works with countries holding prisoners to decide how to handle them.

While Mr. Hussein's regime obviously could not punish all of the POWs now held by allied forces, the fear that he could select some — including officers he may blame for the defeat — could keep many from returning, analysts say.

Some analysts think the question of whether to repatriate Iraqi POWs could become a major issue between the allies and Mr. Hussein if he remains in power. While the Geneva Convention on the Treatment of Prisoners of War requires captors to repatriate POWs, U.S. officials say the allies will follow the practice of most nations and heed the wishes of individual prisoners on whether they wish to return.

But if Mr. Hussein demands all the POWs back and the allies refuse, Iraq could refuse to return U.S. and allied POWs.

"It could be a real mess," said Yayha Sadowski, a Middle East expert at the Brookings Institution.

It also is unclear whether neighboring Arab countries would agree to take Iraqi POWs, or whether they would refuse on grounds that they could be a destabilizing factor. For example, Saudi Arabia, which has expelled 2 million Yemenis because it considered them a possible political threat, "might not be too anxious to keep a large number of prisoners," Mr. Sadowski said.

Red Cross Is Hoping It Can Visit Allied Pilots Held in Iraq

Reuters

GENEVA — The International Committee of the Red Cross said Thursday it hoped the cease-fire in the Gulf meant that it could visit allied pilots captured by Iraq.

Red Cross delegates in Baghdad, acting under the Geneva conventions governing behavior in wartime, have tried in vain to gain access to airmen whose planes were shot down over Iraq.

By contrast, delegates in Saudi Arabia have freely visited and registered thousands of captured Iraqi soldiers.

"We hope that, at last, we will be able to visit and register them, now that the circumstances have changed," said Peter Fuchs, head of the Geneva-based agency's Gulf Task Force, referring to allied pilots held in Iraq.

"They remain our top priority. We want to act fast and for as many people as possible."

Mr. Fuchs said the Red Cross was doubling the number of its delegates in Baghdad to 20 from Friday to start registering allied pilots and an unknown number of Kuwaiti soldiers detained in Iraq since the Aug. 2 invasion of the emirate.

The 1949 Geneva conventions that Iraq signed in 1956 ban deportations of civilians. They also stipulate that prisoners of war are to be repatriated as soon as hostilities end.

In Washington, a U.S. official said the Bush administration wanted the UN Security Council to pass a resolution telling Iraq to allow the Red Cross to visit allied and Kuwaiti POWs and Kuwaiti civilian detainees so that they could be released quickly.

Iraq said in a letter to the UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, on Wednesday that it would free the POWs, under Red Cross auspices, after a cease-fire. It did not mention several thousand Kuwaiti civilians reported to have been taken to Iraq.

The allies have accused Iraq of flouting the conventions by mistreating the allied pilots, parading them on television and using them as "human shields" on strategic sites.

Iraq responded that the coalition violated the rules of war by bombing civilian targets indiscriminately.

Mr. Fuchs said the Red Cross was also sending 20 more staff to Riyadh, where 22 were already operating, to register captured Iraqi soldiers.

Under the conventions, each soldier must be interviewed separately and privately by Red Cross officials to determine if he wants to return home.

Mr. Fuchs said he did not have any figures on the total of captured Iraqi soldiers. The latest U.S. estimate is 80,000. He said Iraqi soldiers suspected of committing crimes during the seven-month occupation of Kuwait could be barred from repatriation and face trial.

Airlines Plan More Flights To Mideast

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Four European airlines announced Thursday that they would expand flights to the Middle East after the cease-fire in the Gulf.

Lufthansa, which had already resumed regular service to Jidda and Dubai, said flights to Tel Aviv would begin again on Saturday. It said service to Amman, Damascus, Kuwait and other cities would be restored on a case-by-case basis.

Air France said it would gradually expand its service to the Middle East, starting with flights to Israel on Sunday and to Riyadh next week, with decisions on other destinations to come later.

During the war, Air France halted flights to Amman, Baghdad, Dhahran, Doha, Kuwait City, Riyadh, San'a and Tel Aviv. Flights to Abu Dhabi, Damascus, Jidda, Dubai, Khartoum, Cairo and Teheran were continued.

Olympic said it would resume service to Tel Aviv Monday, as will Austrian Airlines the following Thursday.

Airline officials in Tel Aviv said insurance premiums had already fallen on Thursday, after Gulf hostilities were suspended. *(AP, Reuters)*

Victory Spurs Revival of Optimism Among Americans, Survey Finds

By David S. Broder and Richard Morin
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The military success in the Gulf war has touched off a surge in national optimism, according to a Washington Post/ABC News Poll.

Between October and last weekend, the percentage of Americans who responded that the nation is going in the right direction has shot up from 19 percent to 58 percent, while the proportion saying things are going "pretty seriously off on the wrong track" has dropped from 78 percent to 39 percent.

That is the most rapid climb in any comparable period since The Post and ABC News began asking the question in 1982 and brings the confidence level to a high last reached at the beginning of President Ronald Reagan's second term.

Several private pollsters and opinion analysts cautioned that the euphoria bred by the victory over Iraq could prove to be fleeting. But they also said that if the optimism was sustained, it could have major beneficial effects for the economy, President George Bush and the Republicans.

"People's attitudes toward government, their levels of trust in government, their belief in the efficacy of government may well increase markedly as a result of the positive experiences of the war," said Thomas E. Mann, director of governmental studies at the Brookings Institution.

Linda Divall, a Republican pollster, said: "The whole question is how sustainable this will be. After the war is over, people will focus on the next problem to be solved. And that's the economy."

Alan Secrest, a Democratic pollster, agreed. "You're certainly seeing the revival of American confidence, particularly in respect to foreign intervention," he said. "But there are a host of issues waiting in the wings to pour forth as soon as the Gulf conflict has been resolved. Those are the issues that were ascendant last fall, primarily jobs, taxes and the economy."

Mr. Mann said the most immediate impact of the war was probably on young adults who are just forming their political views. "The experiences of the war are positive beyond our wildest dreams," he said.

He added that whether it would have a more "lasting effect on the entire population depends on how the president manages the inevitable change in conversation that will take place in the months ahead."

Polling analysts view the "right track-wrong path" question chiefly as a barometer of current mood. It plummeted last fall during the protracted struggle to reach a budget agreement and has surged in the weeks of increasingly optimistic news about the Gulf war.

But that optimism is unevenly distributed.

Women have been less supportive of the war than men, and they are significantly less optimistic about the country's prospects. Only 53 percent of women polled say "right direction," while 63 percent of the men give that response.

An even sharper gulf exists between blacks and whites. Only 27 percent of the blacks interviewed said "right direction," while 67 percent said "seriously off course."

"The harsher realities of life are more pressing for blacks than for whites," said David Bositis, a senior research associate at the Joint Center for Political Studies. "Those problems aren't going to go away because of the Gulf."

For this poll, 1,004 randomly selected adults were interviewed Feb. 22-26.

World Headlines: Day 43

Baghdad Accepts the UN Resolutions
Frankfurter Allgemeine, Frankfurt

Improve Style, Firmly Grasp Implementation
People's Daily, Beijing

Iraq Accepts 'Indemnity' and 'Giving Up Possession of Kuwait' on Condition of War Cessation
Mainichi Shimbun, Tokyo

Sam Nujoma Will Arrive Tomorrow
Granma, Havana

Neither Going Back, Nor Stopping (Gorbachev Speech)
Pravda, Moscow

Granma 人民日报 ПРАВДА Frankfurter Allgemeine

From Thatcher, Kudos for Bush

Reuters

LONDON — Margaret Thatcher, the former British prime minister, paid tribute on Thursday to the war leadership of President George Bush, who she said deserved "a special big thank you."

"He never faltered from day one," she said as she arrived at a U.S. Embassy lunch in London.

Mr. Thatcher, who led Britain through its 1982 Falklands War with Argentina, was prime minister on Aug. 2 when Iraq invaded Kuwait. John Major succeeded her on Nov. 28 after she resigned following a revolt in her Conservative Party.

Jakarta Approves June Hajj

Agence France-Presse

JAKARTA — Indonesia has decided that its people could safely take part in the hajj, the annual pilgrimage to Mecca, in June.

American Is Wounded By Gunmen in Turkey

Reuters

ANKARA — Two gunmen wounded an American in the western Turkish city of Izmir on Thursday, the Anatolian news agency said.

It said the American, whom it did not identify, was shot in the face as he entered his apartment block in the Alsancak district of Izmir. Alsancak is the site of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization headquarters in Turkey.

Witnesses said the gunmen escaped on foot after the attack. No one immediately took responsibility.

The attack was the second against an American in Turkey since the Gulf war started on Jan. 17.

On Feb. 7, a U.S. civilian customs agent was killed by a gunman in the southern city of Adana, near the Incirlik air base that was used for raids on Iraq.

A leftist Turkish group, Dev-Sol, or Revolutionary Left, took responsibility for that killing, but Turkish security officials say they are not convinced that Dev-Sol was behind it.

A Turkish policeman was shot and wounded earlier on Thursday in an attack in Ankara that Dev-Sol said it was responsible for. The Anatolian agency quoted the police as saying that four gunmen fired at the policeman outside his home in the residential Yenimahalle district of the capital.

An anonymous caller to a newspaper in Ankara said Dev-Sol had carried out the shooting.

■ Attack Baffles Dutch

Dutch officials said Thursday that they were puzzled by the fatal shooting of the first secretary at the Dutch Embassy in Tunis and added that they had no hint that the incident might be linked to the Gulf war. Reuters reported from The Hague.

"No one has claimed responsibility for the attack," a Dutch Foreign Ministry spokeswoman said in The Hague. "The Tunisian police are investigating. We don't know if it was a political assassination."

Robert-Jan Akkerman, 40, was shot was parking his car near his home in the Tunis suburb of Sidi Bou-Said.

Three assailants in a car approached him, firing automatic weapons, according to Dutch press reports from Tunis.

WAR IN THE GULF: For at least one allied leader, winning the peace on the battlefield may be easier than achieving it at home.

After a 'Good War,' British Leader Turns to Battlefield on the Domestic Front

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

LONDON — Prime Minister John Major has had what the British call "a good war."

He became prime minister only three months ago, after his predecessor, Margaret Thatcher, had already set the British war machine in motion.

The war and his direct style have made Mr. Major, who will turn 48 on March 29, one of the most popular British leaders of the last 30 years, despite his previous reputation as a penny-plain, uncharismatic banker in a gray flannel suit.

Though he lacks the upper-class private school or university education that most recent Conservative Party prime ministers have had, his working-class roots and manner of speaking have endeared him to many voters who disliked Mrs. Thatcher.

After he succeeded her on Nov. 28, the Conservatives regained a narrow three-to-four-point lead over the Labor Party in public-opinion polls, after trailing badly since early 1989.

But he knows that if he wants to be prime minister after the next elections, which he has to call by July 1992, he has to win the peace.

In the Gulf, he said in an interview, that means consulting with the Arab members of the anti-Iraq coalition to find out how they see the future. Western diplomacy will have to find what he called a concordat that will seek to deal with other Middle East problems, the Palestinian problem in particular, while leaving Iraq intact and viable as well.

"I would expect if there is to be a standing army in the area, I would think it is probable, rather than possible, that it would be a standing Arab army, comprised of the Arab members of the coalition and conceivably others," he said, referring to a possible peace-keeping force that could include allied ships, planes and a few Western military advisers as well.

For Mr. Major, winning the peace on the battlefield may be easier than achieving it at home. Jagged holes still gash the ornate plaster ceiling in the prime minister's official drawing room at No. 10 Downing Street, the damage left by an Irish Republican Army mortar attack on Feb. 7.

Shrapnel holes? "There are one or two about," he says jokingly.

He said the holes and the terrorists who left them were were not the reason why his family, unlike the Thatchers, had not made Downing Street its home.

On most Fridays, the prime minister is driven to the house in his Cambridgeshire constituency in Great Stukeley where his wife, Norma, and their two children, Elizabeth, 19, and James, 15, live, returning to London on Sunday nights.

"Cambridgeshire is our home," Mr. Major said. "It is also where my son goes to school; he's a day pupil. It's near where my daughter works, and my daughter plays in the band at the weekend, playing clarinet in various orchestras, and my son is captain of his local football team. So their personal life is centered in Cambridgeshire, and I don't want their personal life upset more than it has to be by politics."

A reputation for coolness under fire is another thing he has earned during this war.

Asked when he would call the next general election, he said, "When I think I'll win it."

He will not call it, most of his advisers agree, until he has solved the problems of the high interest rates the government imposed to get inflation under control, and the hated "community charge," a per-capita tax for local government services insisted upon by Mrs. Thatcher.

Mr. Major sounded Wednesday night as if he thought the per capita charge, a tax that is the same for rich and poor alike in every community, was a mistake, since people on modest incomes have been saddled in some places with bills of $1,000 and more a year.

"I think if we had known the size of the community charge bills that would be generated, I think we would have devised it in a different way," he said.

"The community charge was expected to be at a much lower level than it now is," he said. "It has soared way above anything expected. So we have to examine that, and we're looking at a whole series of alternatives."

"Nothing's ruled out," he added, including replacement of the community charge, introduced in England and Wales last April, by something different.

It is simply impossible to imagine Mrs. Thatcher giving the European Community's exchange-rate mechanism credit for helping get British inflation under control, but Mr. Major does.

On Wednesday, the government cut the basic lending rate from 13.5 to 13 percent, down from 15 percent when he was chancellor of the Exchequer and the second such cut in a month. Leading British banks said they would soon reduce homeowners' variable-rate mortgage payments as well.

"I don't have a shred of regret about entering the exchange-rate mechanism," he said.

"I'm sure it was the right thing to do for the British economy," said Mr. Major, who brought the pound into the system, pegging it closely to the German Deutsche mark, last fall.

"If you consider what has happened in the last four months," he said, "we have had a recession, we have had a war, we have lost a prime minister in very dramatic political circumstances, we've seen a narrowing of two and one-half percent in the differential between the sterling and the Deutsche mark rate, a critical rate for us in Europe, and sterling has remained steady."

Mr. Major added: "Now would that have happened if we hadn't been members of the exchange rate mechanism? It would not. Sterling would have fallen. And what would have happened if sterling had fallen? We would either have built-in inflation for next year, or we would have had to increase interest rates. Instead, inflation fell to 9 percent last month."

Told that Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany had described him as a real European at the last European Community summit meeting in Rome — a label her community colleagues would never have pinned on Mrs. Thatcher — Mr. Major said:

"I want Britain to punch its weight in the European Community. I think actually the United States wants Britain to punch its weight in the Community, and I propose that we'll do so."

But, he said, "the reality is that we are a very long way indeed away from anything remotely approximating the sort of economic conditions that would make a single European currency a practical proposition."

SCRAP: *Allies Will Insist on Iraqi Weapons Pledge Before Economic Sanctions Are Lifted*

(Continued from page 1)

such issues were to be resolved. When asked if the UN should play a major role in Gulf security arrangements, Mr. Major said, "This is Arab land, and it is an Arab peace that is necessary."

■ Bonn Vows Participation

Marc Fisher of The Washington Post reported from Bonn:

The German government, still stung by international criticism of its early silence on the war, promised Thursday to play a major role in postwar planning and seek a constitutional change to let German soldiers participate in future UN military actions.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl called the end of the war "a victory for justice over injustice and freedom over force."

Mr. Kohl, who has been widely criticized at home for neglecting Germany's close ties to the United States since the war began, said that "there was never any irritation or disagreement" with Mr. Bush.

Mr. Kohl announced that he would visit Washington and Moscow in the coming months.

The chancellor, who drew domestic and foreign criticism when he reacted to the beginning of the war by saying he was "deeply disturbed," said Germany would join with the rest of the European Community to help create a security system to ensure peace in the Middle East.

He said Germany would seek to guarantee Israel's security while resolving the Palestinian problem, but added that the Palestine Liberation Organization had lost credibility through its support of Iraq during the war.

"The question of the PLO will have to be looked at differently in light of many of its reactions in the past weeks," he said.

The German debate over the role of its army, Europe's largest, heated up almost immediately after the announcement of the cease-fire in the Gulf. Mr. Kohl said he would push the opposition Social Democrats to accept a constitutional change that would broaden the military's ability to take part in international forces.

"Germans must do more in the future to do its fair share for international solidarity," said Friedrich Bohl, a parliamentary leader of the Christian Democratic Party, which Mr. Kohl leads.

The chancellor maintained throughout the Gulf crisis that the Bonn constitution prohibited Germany from using force for any purpose other than defending its own territory or defending its North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies. But numerous legal scholars, along with many politicians in Mr. Kohl's party, asserted that the constitution said no such thing and, to the contrary, specifically allowed Bonn to join international alliances such as the coalition in the Gulf.

■ France Seeks Role for UN

France said Thursday that the United Nations, relegated to a secondary role during Gulf war military operations, should now be a driving force in solving Middle East problems, Reuters reported from Paris.

"The time for the United Nations has come once again," Defense Minister Pierre Joxe said.

Mr. Joxe said that France was "prepared to participate as part of UN action to guarantee peace and security" for Kuwait.

Mr. Joxe dismissed Iraq's statements that it had scored a victory over allied forces in the Gulf, saying Iraqis themselves would judge President Saddam Hussein when tens of thousands of prisoners of war returned home.

"The biggest enemy of the Iraqi people will turn out in the end to be Mr. Saddam Hussein," he said.

The defense minister said France and other arms producers should review their export policies.

"Everyone would agree that the chances of peace are better guaranteed by control and limitation rather than the arms race," he said.

Foreign Minister Roland Dumas left on Thursday for talks on the Gulf with Mr. Bush and the UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, officials said.

Laurent Fabius, speaker of the National Assembly and a former prime minister, said it was up to the Security Council to draw up peace arrangements and France would play its role.

He said that France may "differ from its partners on some points."

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WAR IN THE GULF: On Capitol Hill, concern over the unpaid bills

Japan Is Cautious About Big Effort On Reconstruction

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Japan adopted a cautious approach Thursday to suggestions that it launch a major aid program for the Middle East, as officials showed some embarrassment that hostilities had ended with the Diet still debating an earlier pledge to aid the war effort.

In the last week or so, senior associates of Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu have begun suggesting that Japan should lead the way to help create a new "Marshall Plan" for the Middle East, in part to salvage its reputation for aloofness because of its slowness in aiding the war effort.

But officials rejected Thursday the idea that Japan would push for any such broad effort, suggesting that "we're not talking about big figures," as one said. Instead, he said that Japan would engage in low-key consultations with various countries and tailor aid programs for each of them.

"We are not going to propose any establishment of a Middle East reconstruction and economic development bank," he said. "That's not what we have in mind."

He said such proposals as one that Japan put up an extra $1 billion a year for the Middle East had no standing in the government now.

The low-key approach by Japan appeared to reflect widespread fears in the Foreign Ministry and elsewhere that any kind of high profile effort by Japan might be interpreted in the West as an attempt to extend Japanese influence or to help Japanese companies gain lucrative contracts.

As for the smouldering wreckage of Kuwait, officials pledged emergency aid for that country to help it get back on its feet but rejected the idea of long-term economic assistance.

"People will start screaming if we start grants to the richest country in the world," one official said.

He said that he was referring to Kuwait's income from oil revenues and that Kuwait ought to be in a position to look after its own long-term economic interests. Japan, he said, would provide medical assistance, food and possibly emergency grants to get power plants and desalinization plants restarted.

In the postwar situation in the Middle East, Japanese officials also ruled out any economic aid to Israel, saying that Israel was "a very rich country in terms of income level" and that if there were to be an improvement in Japan's strained ties with Jerusalem, it would have to be without aid.

One thing officials said they would rule out was any attempt to apply political pressure in the Middle East, with one exception. The officials said Japan would sharply increase aid for Palestinians and redouble pressure on Israel to negotiate with them.

Japan has pledged $13 billion in extra aid to the region since the beginning of the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait last August. The first $4 billion has mostly been disbursed, but the second $9 billion has not yet been authorized by the parliament.

The $9 billion was approved Thursday by the lower house of parliament, but it still has to be approved by the upper house before it can be disbursed. Although there has been some dissent in parliament against the aid now that the war has ended, officials predicted approval for the whole package.

Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama met Thursday with the Kuwait ambassador, Abdul-Aziz Sharekh, saying that Japan was prepared to send emergency aid to Kuwait. Officials amplified by saying this would include medical supplies and emergency establishment of desalinization and electricity facilities.

As for the reconstruction of Kuwait, officials said this would be carried out by Japanese companies, many of which built Kuwaiti infrastructure in the first place, on a commercial basis, without reference to government grants of aid.

Mr. Kaifu's spokesman said Japan "heartily welcomes" the cease-fire and expressed "heartfelt congratulations" to Kuwait. The spokesman said Japan "strongly requests" that Iraq accept all the UN resolutions in order to restore peace to the region.

Reuter

The Japanese foreign minister, Taro Nakayama, right, with the Kuwaiti ambassador, Abdul-Aziz Sharekh, in Toyko.

Allies Slow to Pay for War, Senators Say

By Adam Clymer
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Senators from both parties are complaining that U.S. allies have been slow to help pay for the Gulf war.

Senator Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia, the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, asked whether "the pressure on them will lessen?" when the war was over.

Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato, Republican of New York, said that "the Sandis would have been the 20th province of Iraq if we had not moved" and that therefore they should give more money.

And Senator Dale Bumpers, Democrat of Arkansas, speaking before the war ended, said the best lesson he was ever taught in law school came from a professor whose end-of-term message was, "Remember, boys, bill them while the tears are falling." Once combat stopped, he said, "I don't think you're going to get the money."

Throughout the questioning and lecturing, Richard G. Darman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, and Donald J. Atwood, deputy secretary of Defense, insisted they were sure other countries would pay what they had promised.

"These are commitments by sovereign governments at the highest level," Mr. Darman said. "They have been honoring them."

Appearing at an Appropriations Committee hearing on a supplemental appropriations bill to pay for the war, he acknowledged that only $14.9 billion of the $53.5 billion pledged had been paid.

But Mr. Darman said he had doubts only about Japan, where $8 billion instead of the promised $9 billion might now be appropriated. On the other hand, he said, the United Arab Emirates were now discussing providing more than $6 billion instead of the $3 billion they had pledged.

The bill would provide $15 billion of American money and authority to spend the foreign donations. As the administration described the bill, the Defense Department would be allowed to pay the direct costs of the war, and to replace equipment that was lost or destroyed, but only to the extent that its previous plans to reduce forces would require, Mr. Atwood said.

But he was challenged by Senator Tom Harkin, Democrat of Iowa, who asked why the appropriations committee wanted 500 new Patriot missiles, a weapon they intend to phase out, since it was unlikely that more than 140 had been fired at Iraqi Scud missiles.

Several senators pressed Mr. Darman on why the bill did not include the $1 billion requested Friday by Israel for higher costs related to the war. He said the bill was put forward Friday, the same day as the Israeli request, which was under study.

The senators aimed their impatience at various countries. Senator Byrd said the United Arab Emirates "could wire us $10 billion in cash overnight and hardly miss it."

Senators Bumpers said South Korea, which has promised $385 million and paid $71 million, should be asked for more.

Kuwaiti Oil Fires Are Health Danger, U.S. Experts Assert

By Michael Weisskopf
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Clouds of dense smoke rising from the burning oil fields of Kuwait pose a health danger that could match the world's gravest air pollution disasters, according to U.S. experts.

The torching of 600 oil wells, which the Pentagon has blamed on Iraqi troops, is believed to have produced huge quantities of sulfur dioxide and particulates, which irritate the lungs of healthy people and can lead to serious attacks among asthma and bronchitis victims as far away as 20 miles (32 kilometers) downwind, according to specialists.

"Having an air pollution event like this could double or triple the overall daily death rate," said Douglas Dockery, associate professor at the Harvard School of Public Health.

Dr. Dockery said the pollution was most likely to reach the concentrations of past environmental disasters, including the "London Fog" of December 1952 that killed 4,000 people and the Denora, Pennsylvania, atmospheric inversion of October 1948 in which 18 people died.

It is unclear, however, if the meteorology of the Gulf is comparable with London and Denora, where inversions trapped the pollution and rain is believed to have transformed it into sulfuric acid.

"This may be the first time we approach the levels of sulfur dioxide and particulates that characterize those earlier periods," said Thomas J. Godar, director of pulmonary disease at St. Francis Hospital and Medical Center in Hartford, Connecticut.

The victims of Donora and London died of congestion of the airway, a threat experts said would be especially ominous for asthmatics, the elderly and the young in Kuwait. Because Kuwaiti oil is especially high in sulfur, its smoke can lead to unusually high concentrations of sulfuric acid.

According to Dr. Godar, Kuwaitis and allied forces exposed to the pollution for a long time face the risk of bronchitis. The tiniest particles, able to burrow deep into the lungs, can also cause long-term breathing problems, he said.

Burning oil also produces cancer-causing compounds, such as benzene and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. Normally, years of exposure are necessary before such pollutants trigger cancer. But Dr. Godar said that the concentrations from the Kuwaiti fires were cause for concern.

"Generally, you could anticipate some increase in cancer," he said.

Marc Schenker, chief of occupational and environmental medicine at the University of California at Davis, said the long-term threat of cancer would increase if the carcinogens landed on soil used for food production or sources of drinking water.

Dr. Godar said the best defense against the pollution was staying indoors and reducing physical activity. Face masks can filter out particles, but the masks soon become saturated and lose effectiveness.

Gulf Notes

■ **The NATO alliance** on Thursday called Iraq's defeat a victory for the United Nations. "We welcome the report that Iraq will abide by all the UN Security Council resolutions dealing with the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait," a spokesman for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization said in Brussels. *(AP)*

■ **The EC Commission** said Thursday in Brussels that it was donating 500,000 ECUs ($700,000) in emergency aid to buy water purification equipment for Iraq. A mobile water treatment plant would arrive in Baghdad on Saturday, a spokesman said. The Iraqi Health Ministry has said a serious shortage of treated water because of the destruction of water purification plants by allied bombers could lead to epidemics of diseases like cholera and typhoid. *(Reuters)*

■ **Iran has offered** Kuwait and Iraq help in putting out the oil fires set during the war, the Iranian news agency IRNA said Thursday. It said Oil Minister Gholamreza Aqazadeh had made the offer in separate letters to his Kuwaiti and Iraqi counterparts, recalling Iran's experience in putting out its own oil well fires during the 1980-88 Iran-Iraq war. *(Reuters)*

■ **A British Airways** jumbo jet stranded in Kuwait by Iraq's Aug. 2 invasion has been destroyed, the airline said Thursday in London. A spokesman said the company would make an insurance claim for the Boeing 747. The plane had taken off from London on Aug. 2 and landed in Kuwait during the Iraqi invasion. *(AP)*

Shouldn't you be reading commentary like this — regularly?

Next an Assisted Switch to Democracy, Starting With Kuwait

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — What person was most directly responsible for the broadest improvement of life for the largest number of women in this century? Douglas MacArthur, whose contribution to the liberalization of Japan should be recalled as America approaches the problems and possibilities of victory in another war.

Writing some of Japan's new constitution on a yellow legal pad, General MacArthur, as governor of occupied Japan, was in a position and a mood to insist on such radical reforms as the rights of organized labor, schools that taught democracy, abolition of the feudal aristocracy, and women's suffrage. Thirty-eight women were in the first Diet elected under the new constitution.

William Manchester, MacArthur's biographer, writes that before his regency concubinage and family contract marriages had be-

regime in Iraq. To that end the United States has put a price on Saddam Hussein's head, a price that rises every time bombs drop another bridge into a river. The price is the potential value of United States aid for reconstruction of Iraq's infrastructure.

Such aid is unthinkable with Saddam on the scene. Furthermore, the Ba'ath Party that churned up one Saddam is a likely source of another one. So Iraq's single-party state must be reformed if Iraq is to be tamed. Iraqis should do this, but the allies can provide incentives by making the ending of sanctions and of the occupation of southern Iraq contingent on the replacement of Saddam's regime.

America does not want to take the military measures and pay the political price of a protracted occupation and presence to install a regency or administer anything comparable to the de-Nazification of Germany. But America should keep visible to all Iraqis the cash value to Iraq of a revolution, or at least a coup. And America should be poised to spring to the assistance of democratic elements.

Iraq need not be the first place for a healthy infection of popular government in that region. There is always the newfound friend Kuwait.

Asked if Kuwait no longer opposes an American presence in peacetime, Kuwait's ambassador in Washington says only, "I don't think now we are in a position to pronounce on this subject." Given Kuwait's position — flat on its back, being resuscitated by American power — perhaps Kuwait is just short of breath.

Perhaps America does not want such a presence on the ground. But it

zation of Kuwait, says: "We know that democracy is the best system" but if we were to say "that the government of Kuwait has to change."

Toward a New Arab Order, Less Hospitable to Liars

By Jim Hoagland

RIYADH — The swift maiming of the Iraqi army by American firepower establishes a healthy balance of weakness here in the Gulf. May it endure. The new balance of weakness favors Saudi Arabia, which until now has been a royal family gradually transforming itself into a modern state.

In important aspects, the Saudis emerge from the war as the dominant nonpower in a region of shattered states. The potential for leadership in Arab affairs that has eluded the Saudis may now fall in their lap.

For the first time in 50 years, Arab armies have associated themselves with a clear, unmistakable victory applauded by the world. Saudi soldiers were in the front line of the advance into Kuwait and acquitted themselves well. It seems to be no accident that the first television pictures the world saw of the battle for Kuwait showed Saudi sol[illegible] bunkers [illegible] of the 20th

Arab world. With Arab participation, the victors in this war exposed the emptiness of the radical Arab nationalist appeal mouthed by Saddam Hussein and spawned by the frustration of five decades of defeat by Israel.

That spirit of defeat created paranoia and scapegoating of the West and of Israel that paralyzed Arab politics. Saddam's defeat is an opportunity for the Arab world to rise out of this dismal swamp. To wish such a momentous change is not to say that it will happen. But the results of Operation Desert Storm mean that such an outcome is no longer blocked by the politics of the lowest common denominator, in which objections from other Arab countries paralyze the ability to act individually.

One certainty comes from this war. Saddam Hussein will not define what [illegible] of the [illegible] This was the

showed even the Palestinians what an imposter he was. Happily, it will be up to others to bring a new definition of Arabism. The Saudis are certain to be important players in that process now that their rivals in the Gulf, Iran and Iraq, have been reduced by war to exhausted, devastated giants.

Saudi power is still oil power, now enhanced by the steady performance of the national oil industry during the six-month confrontation with Iraq. Defying predictions that the war would disrupt operations in fields near the front, Saudi Arabia actually boosted its production to prevent the kind of panic and skyrocketing prices that Middle East turmoil caused in 1973 and 1979.

Saudi oil production went from 5 million barrels a day to 9 million in a few months, before settling at the cur- [illegible] This was the

that is, paid for — the equivalent of 2 million barrels a day of jet aviation fuel at peak times to support the war effort, according to diplomats.

I listened to the speech Saddam gave on Tuesday, simultaneously proclaiming victory and ordering withdrawal, with the man who oversaw this effort, Petroleum Minister Hisham Naser. His irate reaction speaks volumes about the Arab mood right now.

"Listen to this 'leader' telling his people lies about victory," he growled. "They have done nothing but take a pounding and they know it. This is the end of this cult-building that so-called Arab leaders do. Such lies can never be permitted again."

The revenue and the clout in the world that oil brings Saudi Arabia make it an important player in the region. But with a Saudi population of only 7 million, the kingdom will never build a military machine capable of [illegible]

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OPINION

Welcoming Them Home

With victory in the Gulf, the United States is looking forward to a boisterous welcome-home party. If all goes according to expectations, there will be bands, balloons, flags galore and miles of yellow ribbon testifying that this war, as President George Bush so often promised, will not end as the Vietnam War did.

Sadly, the tributes and public accolades will resound everywhere but Dover Air Force Base in Delaware, where the precious few Americans killed in the service of their country first touch U.S. soil. The Pentagon has decided, this time, to dispense with the traditional ceremonies after the coffins are lowered from military transports; cameras will not be permitted to record the scene.

The decision was taken out of respect for the privacy of surviving families, one official said. Yet relatives of those now serving in the Gulf have repeatedly petitioned the government to allow public ceremonies. They may wonder just whose feelings are being spared.

During a news conference following the invasion of Panama, Mr. Bush was deeply embarrassed when pictures of coffins arriving at the Dover base were broadcast live, on a split screen, while Mr. Bush could be seen laughing with reporters. The president later protested to the networks about the juxtaposition and would no doubt like to ensure he is not caught unawares again.

For the overwhelming majority of American soldiers and their families, homecoming from the Gulf war will be a joyous occasion; the celebrating may go on till dawn, perhaps even a lifetime. But the ghosts of Vietnam will not rest until presidents and the nation have the courage to confront the dead.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

After the Warsaw Pact

Since the Warsaw Pact in reality collapsed more than a year ago, the formal ceremony disbanding it as a military alliance hardly affects the balance of forces in Europe. But the significance of the event, if largely symbolic, is not minor. For 34 years, until late 1989, it was the instrument by which the Soviet Union exercised control over Eastern Europe. Under Soviet command, Warsaw Pact forces suppressed liberalization and democracy in Hungary in 1956 and in Czechoslovakia in 1968. It was pressure from the pact that led to the imposition of martial law in Poland in 1981.

With the Soviet ministers of defense and foreign affairs solemnly taking part, the declaration dismantling the pact's military functions was signed this week in Budapest. It will serve as additional reassurance to East Europeans that the Soviets cannot reverse the astonishing changes of the past two years. But as the Warsaw Pact disappears, what will take its place? Western Europe has immensely strong and successful institutions, above all the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the European Community, to guarantee its stability. Eastern Europe has nothing remotely similar.

The Soviet bloc's longstanding counterpart to the EC, the trade organization known as Comecon, was also to have been abolished this week. The formality got hung up at the last minute over a Soviet attempt to erect a successor, but that idea is not likely to go far, and in any event Comecon, like the Warsaw Pact, is already dead.

The danger to the new democracies of Eastern Europe is isolation, and the remedy is institutions that can tie them to all of Europe. Several of these countries are now moving as fast as they can toward association with the EC. But security will be harder to arrange. NATO is not open to new members and cannot move east without alarming the Soviet Union. One promising possibility lies in strengthening the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe — the Helsinki agreement — to which all European countries except Albania, as well as the Soviets and the Americans, belong. It is a debating society without any military muscle, but it has influence. New threats to East European security over the next decade are likely to arise in friction among East Europeans themselves. The CSCE, with its emphasis on human rights and the sanctity of existing boundaries, may turn out to be an answer.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Winnie Mandela's Trials

With the disappearance of four of her co-defendants and a key prosecution witness, plus the refusal of two other prosecution witnesses to testify against her out of fear for their lives, Winnie Mandela's criminal trial on kidnapping and assault charges may collapse. This would be deeply disturbing. Derailing the trial delays, but does not avoid, judgment in her case. Worse, it lays siege to the rule of law in South Africa, both present and prospective.

In a sense, Winnie Mandela began a personal trial 33 years ago when she married a man who was to become a great figure in South African history. Nelson Mandela's subsequent imprisonment deprived her of a husband and her children of a father for 28 years. But at the same time the government's oppressive system, which exiled, killed, jailed and compromised black leaders, sparked in her a determination to achieve freedom for the black majority. For that, the state set out to break her spirit. For nearly 30 years, she was hounded and harassed. Frequently jailed, Winnie Mandela once spent 17 months in solitary confinement. She was subjected to banning in dismal locations hundreds of miles from home. "What hurts most then," she wrote in her autobiography, "Part of My Life," was that "I never met a single one of my children's teachers. The very first time my children had to go to school, I had to find a relative to take them because I was forbidden to enter educational premises." One banning period lasted eight years. Despite all that was done to her, she never broke.

That helps explain why Nelson Mandela, who was in jail at the time of his wife's alleged crime and was never there to support her during her long ordeal, has chosen to associate himself and the African National Congress with her case. Her kidnapping and assault trial has a tragic human dimension. Because of who she is, her trial has become a touchstone both for those who would put the emerging new post-apartheid South Africa on trial and for others who see the case only as proof of continued official persecution of a leading anti-apartheid figure.

All this does not exculpate Winnie Mandela. Obstructing her trial, however, is no solution. She is charged with serious crimes on which there should be a verdict.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Voice Against Hatred

"Some Americans are the victims of appalling acts of hatred. [It] is a sad irony if, while our brave soldiers fight aggression overseas, a few hatemongers here at home are perpetrating their own cowardly aggression. Death threats, physical attacks, vandalism, religious violence and discrimination against Arab-Americans must end."

President George Bush was preaching to the converted when he spoke these words in September. His audience, Arab-Americans gathered at the White House, had endured a harrowing month of hate crime that had begun with Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

Five months later, arson, bomb threats and indiscriminate beatings of Arab-American citizens continue. But a preoccupied president has fallen silent about them. It is vital that he renew his condemnation. Lives and liberty are at stake.

A report from the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee shows that harassment and violence against Arab-American citizens have increased dramatically since August. Committee officials say they have recorded as many hate crimes in the first six weeks of 1991 as in all of 1990.

In San Diego, a firebomb was discovered in a mosque. In Detroit, an Arab-American business has been burned and an owner fired on. In Florida, the committee reports say, a pipe bomb was exploded near the home of a family mistaken for Arabs.

In Seattle, a college student was dragged from his car at a supermarket and beaten. That no one has yet been killed seems almost miraculous.

The image of Arab-Americans was not helped when Pan American Airways announced a policy, since reversed, of refusing tickets even to Iraqi travelers who were legal aliens in the United States. The FBI made the atmosphere worse when it announced a clumsy effort to interview Arab-American citizens for "possible sources" of terrorism.

The president's voice can now give comfort to the fearful, give pause to the haters and reinforce democratic values.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

A Remarkable Achievement

Is it possible to overestimate the magnitude of the U.S.-led military achievement? It is true that the Iraqi Army is led by one of the most overrated military leaders in history — commanded by an uncaring, inept, cruel, despotic, craven and demoralizing dictator. No amount of high-tech weaponry can compensate for the lack of leadership, the absence of vision, the failure of moral sustenance. For all this, the victory of the coalition forces remains remarkable. Transported thousands of miles from their home bases, set down in a desert with an inclement environment and in a country with a completely alien culture, the forces of the [coalition] absolutely devastated the enemy.

Credit must go both to the leadership that laid out a clear plan of victory, and to the troops on the ground, in the air and on Gulf waters who followed that leadership. This textbook game plan will no doubt be studied by aspiring generals in military academies throughout the world for a long time to come. And the results will be applauded by freedom-loving people throughout the world. A collective security effort has cut a huge menace down to size.

— Los Angeles Times.

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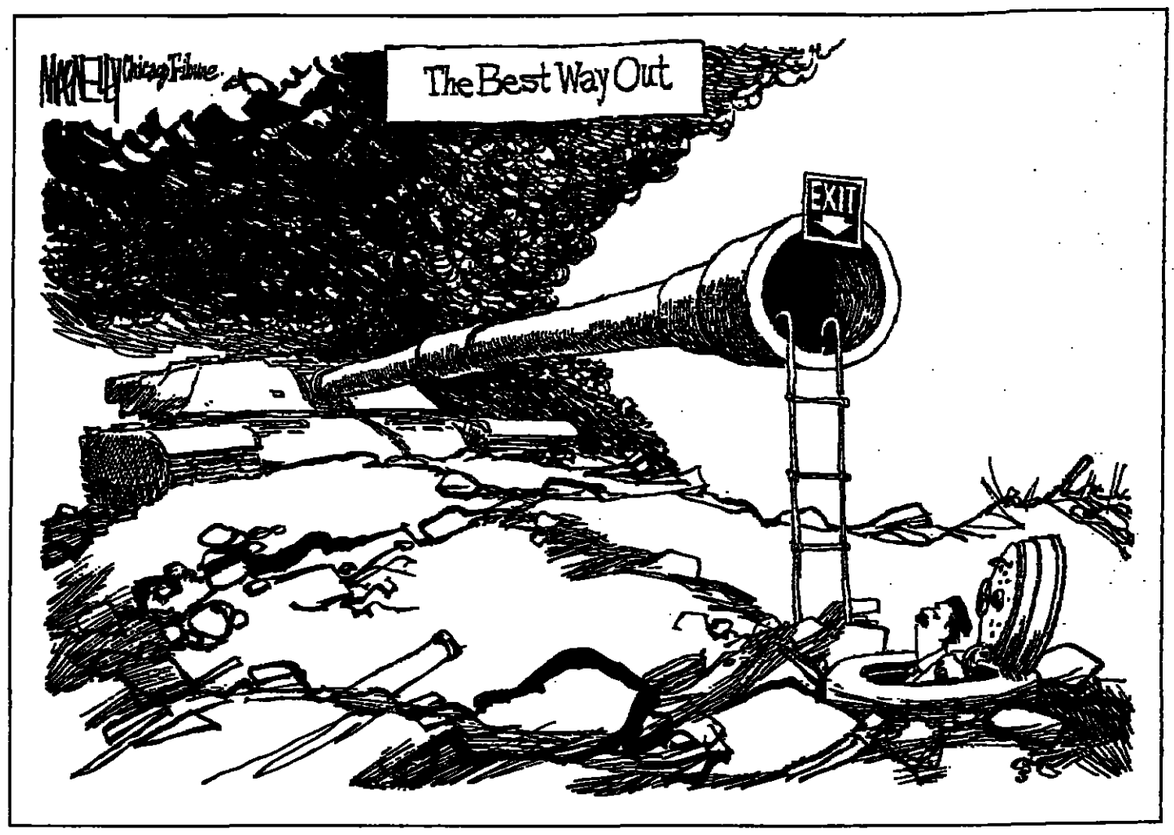

With the Iraqi Combination Broken, a Clear Choice

By Brian Beedham

PARIS — It was a four-day ground war, a record even for the Middle East; and it was won and lost with a stupendous clarity that will shape the world's political-military scene for the rest of the century. This clarity is the answer both to those who wanted to stop the fighting after an inconclusive two days, and to those who would have liked to keep up the hammering until clear defeat became straight massacre.

Once the battle had started — meaning once Saddam Hussein had shown he would not peacefully obey the United Nations — the aim legitimately became something more than just the liberation of Kuwait. Saddam's prewar maneuverings had made it clear that his goals were unchanged, in Kuwait and in general: He was still the same old Saddam. So there would be no lasting peace in the region, which is part of the UN's requirements, so long as Saddam stayed in power and kept the offensive core of his army intact. That combination, Saddam and army both still there, had to be broken.

It was not broken until sunset Wednesday, by when the Republican Guard south of Basra, the core of the core, was down to its last two usable divisions. How much better if the combination had been ended by the breaking of Saddam himself. That may come later, as Iraq settles its internal accounts. But he would not go this week, and thereby left his soldiers to face the storm.

It will be merciful to let the survivors straggle home, so long as they abandon their armor and artillery. It may not be possible to prevent a few organized units getting away, complete with tanks and guns. But unless it unexpectedly turns out that several whole divisions have escaped, the bloody job has been done. Saddam has been disarmed; and President Mikhail Gorbachev should be invited to join in an international commitment that Iraq will not be rearmed so long as Saddam remains in office.

That will establish the principle on which the allies ought to deal with Iraq as the guns fall silent. The enemy is not the Iraqis, on the whole a rather likable people, some of whom fought bravely in an impossible war. It is Saddam, and the ideas he stands for.

The distinction will be increasingly clear to the Iraqis themselves as their sons and brothers limp in from the battlefield. But the victorious alliance has its part to play.

It is better not to insist that Iraq pay reparations for the damage Saddam has caused in Kuwait. The Iraqis have years of work to do in repairing their own country; if they got the bill for Kuwait as well, they might despairingly conclude there was no point in trying to work their way back into the world's favor.

It is right to keep up most of the present economic sanctions so long as Saddam stays in power, to stop him using Iraq's oil money for his own purposes. But food and medicine can go through, under international inspection; and sanctions in general can be lifted as soon as Saddam walks, or is carried, out of his office. And, when that happens, the new Iraq can be allowed to buy the weapons it will need for a new, smaller army. Iraq is a necessary part of the delicate balance of power around the Gulf. The world does not require a permanent military vacuum in Baghdad.

A measured ruthlessness against Saddam's Iraq; whole-hearted magnanimity for post-Saddam Iraq. That is the right approach, not just to Iraq itself, but to the whole of today's torn and confused Arab world.

After this apocalyptic defeat of an old-fashioned tyrant-bully, intelligent Arabs from Morocco to Oman can see more clearly than ever the choice they face as the century ends. They can continue to tolerate the Saddam style of politics: brutal at home, domineering toward other Arabs, hostile toward the modern West. Or they can learn how to join the pluralist, efficient, free part of the world, in partnership, not enmity, with Europe and America. The way the victors treat Iraq will help to shape that wider Arab choice.

International Herald Tribune.

After a Rare Just War, the Dictator Stands Naked

By Dominique Moïsi

PARIS — "My blood is boiling with anger," said the Palestinian mechanic in Jordan. "He traded us and used us."

As Saddam Hussein's defeat reached a logical conclusion, Palestinians and other Arabs who sided with him are again plunged into despair. Tomorrow they will awaken as if from a bad dream. Saddam, they will realize, was no Saladin — he was not even a Mideastern version of Hitler. He was more a cruel version of Mussolini — the wrong man at the wrong time, with the wrong message and the wrong strategy.

Saddam's defeat is not a victory of the North over the South. It is not a victory of the West over the Arab world, nor a triumph of democracy over Islam. It is the total defeat of a dictator, a man who has abused his people and who cannot politically survive. His country, it seems likely, will remain territorially intact; but the regime will have to change.

It is inconceivable that the international community could resume normal relations with, let alone contribute to the restoration of, an Iraq headed by Saddam Hussein. A defeated dictator must go. He no longer possesses the means to inspire the terror necessary to keep a hold on power. Naked, he must answer for the destruction and suffering he has imposed on another Arab country and on his own people.

Adolf Speer, the architect who skillfully organized war production for Hitler, wrote in his memoirs, "Inside the Third Reich," that Nazi Germany, by the very nature of its dictatorial regime, could never mobilize the Germans the way Britain's democracy had mobilized the British.

In preparing us for terrible and bloody Iraqi resistance, some experts of the Arab world (many of them opposed to the coalition's efforts) had emphasized the "Babylonian" virtues of Iraqi soldiers who, it was said, could live for months on nothing but dates and water. These analysts overlooked the motivation factor.

A combination of superior technology and tactics on the one hand and absolute dictatorship on the other produced the collapse of Iraqi forces in what now seems an inevitable result. Iraq's cause was artificial and unfair; its war was unjust.

Kuwaitis celebrating the liberation of their capital, reminiscent of the French celebrating Paris's liberation in August 1944, are the best illustration of Saddam's plight. They were willing to die for their land. The Iraqis were unwilling, for the most part, to die for Kuwait.

The Gulf war should prove to be a perfect antidote to the Vietnam syndrome in the United States. America is emerging militarily, politically and morally victorious.

Yet no one should derive false lessons from the defeat of Saddam Hussein. This was an exceptional war, in which a cruel dictator preyed on a small country. It was the first regional war of the post-Cold War era, and it came at a time when the Soviet Union had no real means to oppose the U.S. will.

It does not follow, however, that the United States will become a global policeman, ready to impose democratic principles wherever the need arises. The United States intervened in the Gulf partly because the liberation of Kuwait was considered a morally just cause, but also because it was in America's interest.

There are not so many places in the world where interest and morality could fit so well. American action in the world tomorrow will be limited less by competition with (or resistance by) the Soviet Union than by the reluctance of Americans themselves to assume responsibility everywhere — and to have to pay its costs.

Nor should Israel derive false lessons from the crisis. The international community appreciated the Israelis' enlightened restraint in the face of Iraqi missile attacks. But unlike Iraq's claim to Kuwait, the Palestinian plea for a nation has justice to it. This will not go away with Saddam Hussein's removal from power.

The West fought in the Gulf in the name of democracy. Israeli democracy cannot long survive the status quo on the Palestinian problem. Israel must make concessions in the name of its long-term security and identity.

Never have the Palestinians felt more disoriented. They were betrayed by their emotions and misguided by their leaders. It is time for a generous Israeli offer, however unlikely this may seem. Or will the Bush administration prove more realistic than the Israeli government?

The writer, associate director of the Institut Français des Relations Internationales, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

In North Africa, Support for Saddam Even in Defeat

By John K. Cooley

LONDON — "We do get the impression," Azzedine Laraki, prime minister of King Hassan's Western-oriented government, told an American visitor in Rabat, "that you are taking us for granted."

In Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Mauritania, all ruled in past generations by France, today's Arab leaders are desperately trying to ride the tide of anti-Western resentment over what has come to be seen as a new Western crusade against Iraq.

The liberation of Kuwait got favorable notice in official North African news media, though they also asked why the allies had found it necessary to move into Iraqi territory. However, crowds in all four countries celebrated the cease-fire by demonstrating in favor of Saddam Hussein.

During the intensive allied bombing of Iraq that preceded the land campaign, normally pro-Western North Africans shook their heads in disbelief. Once the land offensive began, the taciturn, white-haired father figure of Algeria, President Chadli Bendjedid, spoke out. Normally cautious in his language, he called U.S. action against Iraq a "shameful violation of international morality" and a "perversion of the role" of the UN Security Council.

In all the Maghreb states, atavistic reminders of the age of colonialism are being evoked. "The United States, France and Britain," said a Tunisian lawyer, "seem on their way to establishing military and colonial control — this time with a U.S. umbrella — in our part of the world."

In early February, King Hassan — the first Arab head of state to denounce the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait — allowed his people to blow off emotional steam in immense pro-Iraqi protests. In Rabat, reporters said that as many as 300,000 people (the government put the number far lower) marched and proclaimed defiance of the United States, France and Israel.

The sights and sounds were hardly edifying for Morocco's 8,000 Jews. Some leaders of the ancient community did proclaim sympathy for Iraqi and Kuwaiti civilian war victims and, more privately, for Israeli casualties of Iraqi missile strikes.

Some days after ordering the Moroccan Red Crescent society to send food and medicine to Iraq, King Hassan received a reassuring phone call from President George Bush. It may have been intended to let the king know that the United States does not take Morocco for granted.

Hassan felt compelled during the war to explain repeatedly to his people that the 1,300 Moroccan soldiers guarding a Saudi oil refinery are not under U.S. command and would not take part in offensives. And he tells visitors privately that the 5,000 other Moroccan troops integrated in the United Arab Emirates' armed forces since the mid-1980s are not available to the allies for offensive action.

But there is talk of a postwar peace force for the Gulf composed entirely of Arab forces, and it may include Moroccan troops.

President Zine Abidine ben Ali of Tunisia, like President Bendjedid and unlike King Hassan, faces a large and vociferous Muslim fundamentalist movement, many of whose leaders in the Ennahda (Rebirth) movement are facing trial.

In Algeria, the Islamic Salvation Front of Abbasi Madani, hoping to win big in parliamentary elections this year under the new multiparty system, is trying to race ahead of the tides of popular pro-Iraqi and anti-Western feeling.

In Morocco, during the allied air offensive against Iraq, even pro-government newspapers carried gross anti-American and anti-Zionist caricatures, the first time they had done so since the Vichy France period.

Top Moroccan officials and Western diplomats are apprehensive about the poorest member state of the Maghreb Union, the desert territory of Mauritania to the south.

There, the government of Colonel Maaouya Ould Sidi Ahmed Taya has prevented anti-American and anti-French protests from wrecking Western embassies. But Iraqi-trained Ba'ath party officials hold key posts in the military and security forces.

In Muslim Mauritania's racially rooted feud with its mainly black neighbor, Senegal, the Ba'athists have taken an anti-black position.

Potentially more dangerous for Morocco, Iraqi technicians in southwestern Mauritania last year began building a test range for improved Scud and other Iraqi missiles near the town of Akjoujt.

Western, rather than Iraqi, aid funds support Mauritania's desert economy. American and French pressure were therefore able to halt the missile activity.

Again, however, Western intelligence have reported "suspicious" Iraqi activities in Mauritania's south — within missile range of Morocco, Spain's Canary Islands and possibly even Gibraltar.

Far-fetched as any real military threat might seem, the Maghreb states, which have huge émigré communities in Europe, are surely not to be taken for granted. Diplomats, businessmen and other specialists need to look hard at the Maghreb's societies and problems. Perhaps they can discover exactly what has gone wrong, and why Saddam Hussein, in defeat, has become not a villain, as among the elites of the Arab Gulf, but a kind of folk hero to so many in the Arab Maghreb.

The writer, an ABC News correspondent based in London, specializes in the Middle East and North Africa. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Gorbachev Still Sets The Pace

By Stephen Sestanovich

WASHINGTON — Soviet liberals are far from crushed.

This was evident Sunday, when Mikhail Gorbachev allowed Boris Yeltsin's supporters to rally in Moscow and demand Mr. Gorbachev's resignation. A few days earlier Mr. Yeltsin had gone on national television to denounce him and make the same demand.

After the Soviet leader allowed military units to go on a rampage in Lithuania and Latvia, he pulled back from his threat to close Baltic parliaments. What kind of crackdown is this?

Mr. Gorbachev's campaign of repression has been carried out in the same slow motion he used as a reformer. His pace is not merely a style but a strategy: He tries never to give opponents a clear target, and if he meets unexpected resistance he retreats to fight another day.

The result is that liberals have a breathing space to regroup. They are mobilizing supporters and trying to turn upcoming events, such as the referendum March 17 on the future of the union, to their advantage. That Mr. Gorbachev has not arrested opponents does not mean he is not trying to weaken them. He has vigorously, but not wholly successfully, assaulted liberal strongholds in the media.

Yet salvaging the freedom to criticize, organize and agitate may be the easy half of the problem. The tougher half is to devise a strategy that enables them to shape the union's future.

The opposition is making progress in three crucial areas. The first concerns the structure of political institutions. The soviets — local, republic, national — have never had any power. When opposition candidates were elected to them last year, they acquired little real control.

Now liberals are insisting that the soviets be junked. In their place Gavriil Popov, chairman of the Moscow Soviet, is pushing for a full overhaul of municipal government along Western lines. Similarly, Mr. Yeltsin proposes to create a popularly elected presidency of the Russian Republic to replace his position as chairman of the republic's soviet.

This is not just a gimmick to highlight Mr. Gorbachev's fear of facing the voters. Mr. Yeltsin wants to strengthen elected officials in dealing with the unelected party functionaries still trying to run the country.

Second, liberals are moving to develop a distinctive approach to the ethnic crisis. They say no formula imposed from above can work.

To hold the country together means negotiating new political relations from the bottom up. At Mr. Yeltsin's initiative, the presidents of Russia, Kazakhstan, the Ukraine and Byelorussia have signed an economic agreement and are expanding it into a plan for political federation.

It is likely to become a potent alternative to Mr. Gorbachev's union treaty, which Mr. Yeltsin has derided as having no takers.

Third, the opposition is rethinking its view of Mr. Gorbachev. They see that to remain undecided about the father of perestroika is to play his game of political ambiguity.

The real significance of Mr. Yeltsin's televised attack on Mr. Gorbachev was that it cast him as the defender of the old order.

Other liberals agree that this is the only way they can influence events. Mayor Anatoli Sobchak of Leningrad argues that the March 17 vote on preserving the union must be turned into a vote against Mr. Gorbachev.

A single thread runs through the opposition's developing strategy. Liberals who thought the politics of consensus would carry them forward are now learning the politics of polarization. The goal of this strategy is no longer to change Mr. Gorbachev's mind. Even those still drawn to the idea of a center-left coalition realize that it can be revived only by pressure, not persuasion.

In trying to build such pressure the opposition has its best chance to win over reformers who have remained in the party in hopes of creating within it a minority faction that espouses European-style social democracy.

Fyodor Burlatsky, chairman of the Soviet parliament's human rights commission, says that "the revolution of the dilettantes is over." Mr. Burlatsky has not yet decided which side he is on and may never do so, but he acknowledges that the revolution will not be won by trying to be all things to all people.

The writer is director of Soviet and East European studies at the Center for Strategic and International Studies. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1891: Brain Collection

PARIS — A Philadelphia doctor is making a collection, which for originality will be greatly superior to any stamp or autograph collection. He is collecting the brains of distinguished men, and is engaged in writing letters to every person of note, asking him or her to bequeath his or her brain. He is willing to wait until the person whose brains he covets has no further use of them. Only if men like Mr. Gladstone or Prince Bismarck bequeath their brains will his collection be valuable.

1916: A German Dream

AMSTERDAM — The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says: "The view which is shared by the majority of German naval officers is that a complete breach between Germany and America would be conducive to a far earlier termination of the war. As soon as we no longer need to consider the United States we can set up our own sea law. A blockade of Britain and Ireland could be declared, and enemy vessels entering the war zone could be destroyed without warning. This policy would lead to the starvation and submission of Britain, and then automatically Russia and France and the isolation of America. Germany, having obtained from her beaten opponents all their battleships and submarines, would be seven times stronger than America, which would have to surrender all seized German merchant ships and pay war costs.

1941: Air Score: 30 to 0

ATHENS — British planes shot down more than thirty Italian aircraft over the Albanian battle front today [Feb. 28] without loss to themselves, the Greek command announced tonight. This aerial success — the biggest victory reported for a single British squadron in the Greek-Italian war — was said to have paralleled local successes for Greek ground troops.

— From the New York edition of the New York Herald Tribune.

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OPINION

Gulf Potatoes, Stand Up: It's Time for the Eyewash

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Hence, loathed Melancholy! After winning the "mother of all bug-outs," a nation of mesmerized Gulf potatoes must brace itself to its happy new duty: a trickle of tick-tocks (who were hero-advisers on the fateful night, and who advocated blinking); a torrent of declassified military retrospectives (print journalists will tell you what really happened on the battlefield); and a deluge of what-nexters (so you think this is a time for celebration, eh?).

But in this pause before V-I Day, while the briefing-reporting-interpreting orgy is fresh in our minds, let us hand out the coveted Gulfie Awards for war-transmission. Push the envelope, please:

The 'Gulfie' Award for best military briefer has to go to General Norman Schwarzkopf, for his grasp of the Big Picture and his ability to strike terror into the officer putting maps on the easel.

1. For Gangbuster Military Briefings, honorable mention to Lieutenant General Thomas Kelly and his "target-rich environment"; runner-up was Colonel Barry Stevens of the British Army for his ramrod-straight pointing finger; and the Gulfie itself to Norman "I am not Willard Scott" Schwarzkopf, for his grasp of the Big Picture and ability to strike terror into the officer putting maps on the easel. (A special Congeniality Gulfie to horn-rimmed Pete Williams at the Pentagon.)

2. The Available-at-all-Hours-for-Congressional-Reaction Gulfie: Second runner-up is Representative Lee Hamilton, a contrary indicator to whatever would happen; runner-up is Representative Les Aspin, who was always in the studio and usually in the ballpark; and the winner is Representative Stephen Solarz, who was go-get-'em from the start and has become a possibility for speaker one day. (In this category, a small "Retroactive Hawk" Gulfie is nervously shared by Senators Bob Dole and Sam Nunn.)

3. Best Spokesman for Israel: General Nachman Shai, almost as young and cuddly as America's Pete Williams, was not given enough international air time to qualify, and Ehud Olmert came across as a pompous Woody Allen, but runner-up Benjamin Netanyahu took up residence at CNN in Jerusalem and drove home his country's message with anchormanly authority. Gulfie winner is: Avi Posner, the prime minister's alter ego, who shows spokesmen everywhere how to speak volumes with a small smile and a lifted eyebrow.

4. Most Embarrassed Military Expert on Television: Edward Luttwak and Richard Perle escape this award because they were half right in their advocacy of victory through air power; General Bernard Trainor showed the most class in admitting overestimation of Iraqi defenses. The red-faced Gulfie is shared by Colonel Harry Summers, who looks like a money manager who missed the bull market, and Anthony Cordesman, whose invasion-eve graphics of the Saddam Line caused much trepidation; still, Mr. Cordesman was the most lucid and likable TV presence of all.

5. Smoothest Diplomat on Television Gulfie goes, hands down, to the Saudi ambassador to the United States, Prince Bandar ibn Sultan, the Westernized former jet pilot who is the most adept Muslim envoy to hit Washington since the departure of Pakistan's Jaqub Khan.

6. Most Indefatigable Pentagon Television Correspondent: The Defense reporters, as a group, outperformed their rivals at the White House and the State Department (and we'll have to award the Gulfie for best combat correspondent later). ABC's Bob Zelnick, NBC's Fred Francis and CNN's Wolf Blitzer lifted the averages of their networks, with CBS's David Martin snatching the Gulfie.

7. Insightful Interviewing: The fascinating sessions held by Barbara Walters and later Robert Novak with Boris Yeltsin do not qualify geographically for Gulfies; the McNeil-Lehrer team on PBS delivers the greatest news valne, but a Gulfie to CNN's Larry King for identifying with the Gulf potatoes.

8. Most Stabilizing Anchor: Behind-the-scenes winner is ABC's Roone Arledge, who located his command central with Peter Jennings in New York. NBC and CBS had Tom Brokaw and Dan Rather as reporters out in the field, fingering their ears, grabbing for cues, leaving home base covered by The Women They Left Behind. Mr. Jennings started on a tilt, righted himself, is finishing very strong and deserves his Gulfie. Lesson to anchors: On a complex story, stay in the slot. (In CNN's parade of anchors, Reid Collins gets a piece of a Gulfie.)

9. The W.C. Brann Iconoclastic Pundit's Memorial Gulfie to the commentator in any medium with the golden thumb. No New York Times pundit is eligible (though Anthony Lewis staggered us all by delivering hot copy in time for the first edition on withdrawal-proposal night). Columnists Charles Krauthammer and Jim Hoagland of The Washington Post and Daniel Schorr of NPR scored high, with Fouad Ajami on CBS taking the Gulfie for the amazing way he reads the Arab mind.

The New York Times.

By Joining EC, Big Apple Might Get a Little Respect

By Barry M. Fox

NEW YORK — New York City could profit from a common slogan of the 1960s: "United States Out of North America."

This comes to mind because, having lived in Europe for the last year and commuted regularly to New York, I have gained the following perspective on the city and its place in the world:

Europeans generally have a high regard for the Big Apple as a cultural and business center. For them the city remains a vibrant place. Americans who are not from New York fear and dislike it. They do not admire New Yorkers and wish to avoid them.

MEANWHILE

New York's position as a leading world city is threatened by physical and financial decay.

Yet, as in 1975, the government refuses to invest in its revival.

Eastern Europe, also in terrible economic shape, has received tremendous financial aid and investment from the rest of Europe.

The other European nations, assisted by the United States, are creating a European Bank for Reconstruction and Development to help Eastern Europe.

These observations lead me to conclude that New York should become the 13th member of the European Community. We have more in common with London and Paris than with Indianapolis and Dallas.

And why remain where we are unappreciated?

Think of the advantages! We could import goods from Europe duty-free.

Then we could profit as the waves of foreigners from New Jersey and Pennsylvania come to buy European goods at a discount.

Real-estate prices would reverse their downward spiral as Europeans from the other 12 countries of the Community rushed in to buy property.

No longer shackled by the Federal Reserve and the Securities and Exchange Commission, our commercial and investment banks would finally be able to compete on an equal footing with European and Asian counterparts.

Besides, we would still retain the best aspects of the current system.

For example, the Hamptons could be part of New York City much like Martinique is part of France.

And then there is that European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. As long as New York City will be joining the EC why not do so as the first East European member?

Then, surely, New York will seem to be as good an investment, even to the rest of North America, as Prague.

The writer is a lawyer specializing in international mergers and finance. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Read Bush's 'No'

President George Bush is one of the happy products of the Reagan years: He "just said no" to Saddam Hussein.

But that "no" is the beginning of a new chapter in American history. It marks the exorcism of 20 years of demons, and America's unequivocal reentry on the world stage.

MICHAEL M. COOPER.
Paris.

Eban's War Lesson

War is about death and destruction. A successful war not only leaves the enemy incapable of inflicting further pain, but saps any desire to do so long afterward.

Abba Eban, the Israeli statesman, said, "Men and nations behave wisely once they have exhausted all the options."

ALAN CARUBA.
Maplewood, New Jersey.

Keep Up the Guard

The threatened wave of Iraqi terrorism in the West, which led to strict security measures at the recent Super Bowl in Florida and to fewer people flying overseas, has hardly materialized.

But this should not obscure the fact that, from Jan. 16 to Feb. 4, more than 100 terrorist attacks against Western targets were recorded. Most involved attacks in Third World countries, where security measures against terrorism have either been ineffective or politically half-hearted.

This should tell us that the unprecedented countermeasures recently taken by Western nations to detect and deter the terrorist campaign threatened by Baghdad have been necessary, successful, and will need to continue.

ERIC MOONMAN.
London.

Sacrifice for Peace?

Why should Iraq be left intact? Iraq could sacrifice itself for long-term Arab interests and regional peace: Part of it could become a state for the Palestinians, part for the Kurds, and the rest for Iraqis and others. Then let Iraq be forgotten just as Iraq wanted the world to forget Kuwait.

DENNIS R. WIER.
Zurich.

Chivalry Is Long Dead

Regarding "The Dying Becomes Abstract" (Opinion, Feb. 20) by George Will:

Homer's heroes may have fought their battles on neutral ground, "far from women and children," as Mr. Will writes. But when the Achaeans finally took Troy they massacred or enslaved everyone they found there, including women and children, and burned the city to the ground.

There is no evidence whatever that "killing with edged weapons and muscle power," as Mr. Will calls it, encouraged respect for unarmed civilians before the introduction of firearms. In general, the principal reward for a pre-gunpowder soldier was not some Homeric-style fame but the opportunity to kill, enslave or ransom everyone and seize everything he could find.

The chroniclers of the First Crusade boasted that knights waded up to their knees in the blood of the slaughtered inhabitants of Jerusalem when they took the city in 1099. The pike-armed German mercenaries of Emperor Charles V cheerfully destroyed much of Renaissance Rome in 1527 when they did not get their pay. The 13th-century Mongols, as a matter of policy, exterminated everyone living in any town that offered any opposition. Examples could be multiplied indefinitely.

I think it is clear that popular horror at the astounding ability of modern technology to deal death in a moment on a truly, not simply relatively, enormous scale is the main reason that today's military and political leaders feel compelled to express in public their moral scruples about civilian casualties.

DAVID A. COHEN.
Barcelona.

A Policeman's Function

The United States has taken on the role of self-appointed policeman of the "new world order," envisaging itself as the military arm of the United Nations. But in well-functioning democracies, the police take their commands from a duly elected government. Where the police dictate to the government, we are faced with a police state.

What does that make now of the United Nations and of the new world order? What is the United States making of the United Nations?

DAVID LLOYD.
Antwerp, Belgium.

Gore Galore

In view of the care being taken by the military not to shock American public opinion with grisly war images, I would think that the war reports on television would be easier to stomach than the typical prime-time violence-oriented action show, especially for children.

KARL KRAUSE.
Lanzarote, Canary Islands.

The Royals Could Chip In

Regarding the report "Saudis Borrowing to Finance the War" (Feb. 13):

Saudi Arabia is seeking international loans for the first time. One wonders why members of the royal family do not bring their own personal contribution to the war cost or extend, themselves, such loans to their country.

The family has an interest in avoiding foreign indebtedness of Saudi Arabia, which may lead to a mortgage on oil production.

The mortgaging of Saudi oil would put production and prices in the hands of a monopoly of financial institutions or countries, to the detriment of international competition.

TONY HADAYA.
Geneva.

Financial Box Scores

Please do us all a favor and run all future articles about baseball players' salaries where they belong — in the business/finance pages.

JON FERGUSON.
Lausanne, Switzerland.

Nothing New in N.Y.

PROBABLY in no city in the civilized world is life so fearfully insecure," wrote Isabella Lucy Bird, an English visitor to New York in the early 1850s. New Yorkers of the mid-19th century, like their counterparts today, bitterly complained about rampant crime and disorder in their city. Crime, prostitution, public drunkenness and begging, which had once been confined to slums, started spilling into middle-class and well-to-do neighborhoods in the 1830s.

As the 1868 book "Sunshine and Shadow" declared: "Great cities must ever be centres of light and darkness; the repositories of piety and wickedness; the home of the best and the worst."

— Charles Lockwood, writing in The New York Times.

MARCH 4

CHAIRMEN'S OPENING REMARKS

THE GEOPOLITICS OF OIL
Anthony Sampson, Journalist and International Writer, London

RESTRUCTURING THE STATE COMPANIES
Dr Jozsef Toth, Managing Director, Mineralimpex, Budapest
Dr Siegfried Meysel, Chairman, OMV AG, Vienna

EMERGING PATTERNS OF SUPPLY & DEMAND
Dr Burckhard Bergmann, Member of the Executive Board, Ruhrgas AG, Essen
Robert Skinner, Director, Office of Long-Term Cooperation & Policy Analysis, International Energy Agency, Paris
Dr Alexey Yakushin, Chief of Energy Group, Institute for International Economic & Political Studies, USSR Academy of Science, Moscow
Roland Williams, Managing Director, Shell International Gas Ltd & Shell Coal International Ltd, London
Moderator: Dr Herman Franssen, Economic Advisor of HE the Minister of Petroleum & Minerals, The Sultanate of Oman

Lunch hosted by Metallgesellschaft AG

INDUSTRIAL OPPORTUNITIES IN A TRANSIENT ECONOMIC ORDER
Dr Heinz Schimmelbusch, Chairman, Metallgesellschaft AG, Frankfurt

ENERGY EXPLORATION: LAWS, LABOR & LOGISTICS
Alfred Boulos, Senior Director, Exploration & Production, International, Conoco Inc, Houston
Dr Elena Dyachkova, Senior Adviser, Institute of Geology of Foreign Countries, Moscow
Prof Yuri Yershov, Deputy Director, Institute of Foreign Economic Relations, Moscow

REFINING & MARKETING OPPORTUNITIES
Aleksandar Broz, Vice President, International Affairs, INA Oil, Zagreb
Gábor József, Deputy Director General, OKGT, Budapest
Dr István Sokoral, General Manager, Afor Petroleum Products, Budapest

RESTRUCTURING THE SOVIET ENERGY INDUSTRIES
Dr Alexander M. Pyatkin, Member of the Collegium and Head of the Department of Long-term Planning, Gosplan, Moscow

Cocktail reception hosted by Mineralkompor, Munich, Vienna and Zurich

MARCH 5

KEYNOTE ADDRESS
Prof Dr Subroto, Secretary General, OPEC, Vienna

THE CLASH OF BUSINESS CULTURES
Mark Elliott, Vice President & Regional Coordinator, Europe, Africa & Middle East Division, Chevron International, London
Victor Klima, Member of the Board (Finance), OMVAG, Vienna
Lucio Lussu, Director, International Activities, ENI, Rome
Dr Gyorgy Szabo, Deputy Director General, OKGT, Budapest

ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITIES & PRESSURES
Dr Marilies Flemming, Minister of Environment, Austria
Josef Vavrousek, Minister Chairman of the Federal Commission of Environment, Czechoslovakia
Tom Burke, Director, The Green Alliance, London

Lunch hosted by Sedgwick Energy Ltd.

EASTERN & CENTRAL EUROPE: TURNING AROUND THE ECONOMIES
Rimmer de Vries, Managing Director, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, New York

FINDING THE FUNDS TO FINANCE THE FUTURE
Dr Ottokarl Finsterwalder, Member of the Board of Managing Directors, Creditanstalt Bankverein, Vienna
Dr Marek Kulczycki, Director of the Department of Foreign Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations, Poland
Prof Gueorgi Matyukhin, Chairman, Central Bank of the RSFSR, Moscow
Moderator: Humphrey Harrison, Managing Director, Europe Energy Environment Ltd, London

JOINT VENTURES: MANAGEMENT & MONEY
Eberhard von Koerber, Executive Vice President, ABB Asea Brown Boveri Ltd, Zurich
Walter Christian, Chief Executive, Burmah Oil Deutschland GmbH, Hamburg
Vladimir Dlouhy, Minister of Federal Economy, Czechoslovakia
Christian Duvigneau, Principal Operations Officer, The World Bank, Warsaw

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BUDAPEST, MARCH 4-5, 1991

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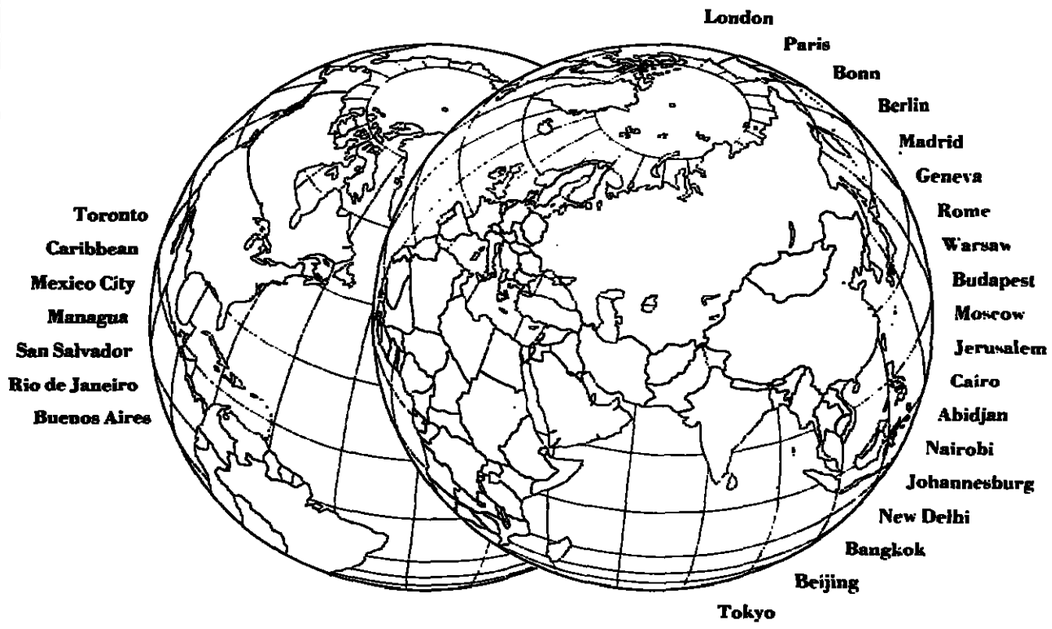

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WEEKEND

International Herald Tribune

Re-educating Japanese Men For Wedlock

by Christine Chapman

TOKYO — "Japanese men are in a tragicomic situation," says Keiko Higuchi, a prominent feminist and the founder of the comically named School for Bridegrooms.

"Five years ago, when we first had the idea to hold a seminar for young men who are not able to keep up or talk to young women, it was a joke. It didn't happen. It did in 1989, when social attitudes reflected the changes taking place in women."

Keiko Higuchi, 58, made her name by explaining women to the Japanese through her provocative best seller, "Bringing Up Girls," published in 1978 and translated into English in 1985. The book showed how the traditional upbringing of daughters at home and at school to be subservient to men could produce second-class citizens. Much of this has changed: Through education and job opportunities women have changed, the standard role of wife-and-mother has expanded to give women many of the same choices as Western women. It seems, however, that Japanese men have not kept up with all this, and Higuchi's sympathies have turned toward them.

"Men, who are the engines of Japan's economic might, have to know what's happening worldwide, but they don't see what's taken place in women, the family, the community. The status quo is no more," she says. "Male psychology needs to be re-examined."

Made up of a series of lectures sponsored by a state-supported council for young adults (Nihon Seinenkan), Hanamuko Gakko — the School for Bridegrooms, as Higuchi named it — began its first 10-week session in September 1989, with 83 students, ages 23 to 77, and repeated it last fall. With evening meetings, it attracted mostly men in their 30s who wanted to marry but had been rejected, some frequently. Others were marriage consultants from provincial towns near Tokyo and some students doing graduate research.

Japan already has schools that specialize in helping men find a mate, but this was more highbrow, and certainly more shocking for men in traditional Japan. The men were embarrassed by the name of the school. It sounded as if they were desperate for wives. Some were. So were their mothers. At least one woman paid her son's tuition, and an enterprising wife paid her husband's.

Many of the men were also astounded by what they heard. The feminist author Chizuko Ueno told them that marriage is no longer a necessity for women but a luxury. Women are becoming economically independent as career opportunities are multiplying. Between the ages of 25 and 35 there are about 5 percent more eligible men than women. It's a women's prerogative to choose the man she wants to live with. *O-miai*, the ancient arranged-marriage system, still operates — a government survey reported that 23 percent of Japanese marriages between 1985 and 1987 were contracted that way — but women can refuse a prospective husband.

Yuriko Marumoto, a gynecologist, insisted that women were more than child-bearers and caretakers, that they have reproductive rights and sexual desires. A historian, Yoko Tajima, arguing from a sexual politics stance, told the men that there was no real partnership in marriage here, that a master-slave relationship existed. The school became an American-style consciousness-raising session as students joined in after the lectures with their questions and answers.

The tuition for the 10-week program is a modest 40,000 yen, about $300. At Tokyo's Marriage Co., an 18-week course in techniques in becoming "a man of great charm" costs 164,000 yen. Such schools are popping up in major cities, teaching men how to listen, how to be funny, how to flatter, how to dress, what to talk about.

Perhaps it will work, but the author Wakao Fujioka, a man, wrote: "Men have lost the hunter's instinct. They have forgotten how to court a woman."

As "principal" and main lecturer, Higuchi spoke on the kind of man women loved: "He must be able to communicate with women, not say, 'Submit a list of what you're trying to say.' He must laugh a lot and smile. Because of the samurai tradition," she explained, "Japanese men do not laugh in front of women. They have facial paralysis. There's an old proverb, 'Smile with one cheek every three years.' An emotional man is attractive to women."

BORN in 1932, a literature graduate of the University of Tokyo, Higuchi worked first for a news service, then for a publisher. She married, had a daughter, then quit her job to stay at home. After the death of her husband, when their child was 4, she began writing on women's issues. Since 1986 she has been a professor at Tokyo Kasei University, the home economics university for women, where she lectures on women's issues and family relations.

Higuchi herself has even tried being a matchmaker, a *nakodo*, vital in old Japan as the go-between for families who want suitable mates for their children. "I'm not good at matchmaking, but I have a daughter I'm trying to persuade to marry," she says. "She met one or two men without results. One was a candidate I would have chosen for myself. She refused. I shouted: 'Don't be so choosy! You're asking too much!' She hasn't met a man she loves. The I-may-never-get-married syndrome is recent with both women and men."

Higuchi's daughter is a 31-year-old doctor of medicine, an X-ray specialist, whom her mother raised to be independent, the model for her theories in "Bringing Up Girls."

Higuchi blames two pillars of Japanese society for late marriages or none: the demanding corporate world and the role of the family that deprives their young men of independence. "The family puts great pressure on men. It must change." To encourage this, the 1990 School for Bridegrooms added a new class for parents, a father-mother course. Open to women and attended by about 60 people, it was very popular, Higuchi says.

"Changes in Japan come very, very slowly," Higuchi says. "In the years since I wrote 'Bringing Up Girls,' the education of girls has changed, a majority of women have jobs, but fathers and brothers still do not do any housework. Now, at least, it's time for me to write a book about how to raise boys." ■

Christine Chapman is a Tokyo-based journalist who specializes in the arts.

Val Kilmer, above, plays the Doors singer Jim Morrison, right, in the movie by director Oliver Stone, below.

A Guerrilla Filmmaker Takes On a Rock Legend

Oliver Stone Turns to Home Front

by Paul Cantkow

SAN FRANCISCO — One morning last summer, San Francisco awoke and found itself back in the 1960s. The corner of Haight and Ashbury was again a swirling carnival of psychedelic street theater and protests against the Vietnam War. Streams of flower children poured in, bells on their wrists and blossoms in their hair, all converging for that sacred rite of the counterculture, a be-in at Golden Gate Park.

There, under placards pleading "Make Love, Not War," the sons and daughters of America again frolicked in a rapturous collective high, denouncing capitalism, militarism and sexual repression. The spirit was feverish: hippie couples rolled in the grass, and one young woman shed her clothes and burst into a ballet of Dionysian abandon, urged on by the pulsing music and primal taunts of Jim Morrison and The Doors:

Day destroys the night,
Night divides the day.
Try to run, try to hide,
Break on through to the other side.

Standing on the edge, watching this scene of joyous anarchy take on a life of its own, was Oliver Stone. He and his staff had spent months creating this be-in and its enveloping time warp. Now, with his cinematographers in tow, the director circled the action, orchestrating camera angles and mini-scenes. Usually manic and driven, Stone now seemed thoroughly mellow, as swept up in the rekindled spirit as everyone else. To the crowd of onlookers, it might have seemed as though Stone was making a celebratory period piece of the hippie era.

His new film, "The Doors," which opens Friday in the United States, is on the surface a tribute to The Doors and their legendary poet-prince Jim Morrison. But beneath its musical and visual opulence, "The Doors" is the work of a self-styled guerrilla filmmaker out to unearth the darkest sides of human nature. Morrison died in 1971, at the age of 27, and Stone portrays him as a tragic figure, emblematic of his times.

In "Wall Street," "Salvador" and "Talk Radio," Stone defined what he saw as the greedy and reactionary '80s. "The Doors" now stands with "Platoon" and "Born on the Fourth of July" as the filmmaker's personal triptych of the troubled '60s, when he and a generation of young Americans saw their innocence and their moral bearings shot out from under.

"I first heard Jim and The Doors when I was in Vietnam, in the infantry, in '67," the director, 44, says. "I had never heard this kind of music before. There was a sense of liberation about it. 'Break On Through' was to me an anthem. The lyrics of his songs spoke of life and death, fear and Eros, all those good things infantrymen want to be in touch with. Right away I identified with Jim. He became one of my heroes."

IN making the film, Stone immersed himself in the Morrison legend and came to see the rock star as something of a spiritual older brother. He also came to see, in Morrison's life and quest for new values, stark parallels and contrasts to his own ambitions as a writer and artist. In a similar way, Morrison became a counterculture hero to millions of young Americans. At a time of war and national confusion, he was a charismatic rebel with an enticing message: shed the old, embrace disorder, toy with danger.

The Doors were the high priests of mind-bending acid rock, and Morrison wrapped his anti-war and pro-drug politics in the mythology of the American Indian and the philosophy of William Blake. (Morrison often paraphrased Blake: "When the doors of perception are Cleansed, things will appear as they truly are").

Stone's screenplay traces the evolution of The Doors, beginning roughly with the birth of the group in Los Angeles in 1965, when Morrison, as singer-lyricist, joined forces with Ray Manzarek on organ, Robby Krieger on guitar and John Densmore on drums. The film is swathed in their music, including still-celebrated songs like "Light My Fire," "Riders on the Storm" and the Oedipal odyssey "The End," with its infamous line, "Father, I want to kill you!" Doors concerts were a tribal gathering, with Morrison, Adonis-like, insouciant and sensual in skin-tight leather pants, as shaman leading his followers out of what he calls, in one song, "the wilderness of pain."

"The Doors" is Stone's portrait of rock star, icon and romantic poet, a documentary of sorts that chronicles Morrison's eager slide into drug and alcohol abuse in search of revelation.

"Why do I drink?" Morrison wrote in one of his poems. "So that I can write poetry. . . . As the body is ravaged, the spirit grows stronger."

"No limits, no laws" was a Morrison litany, and to Stone that philosophy sums up the Doors phenomenon. "Sometimes the demon would take over," Stone says. "Jim would get into brawls, be loud and obnoxious. He would have tremendous fights with women, hang out ledges of buildings or stumble through traffic. Sometimes it was like somebody else totally possessed him."

In the tradition of Byron, Keats and Shelley, Morrison seemed to revel in the ultimate limit, death. He consumed drugs and alcohol with abandon, and he was preoccupied with his own demise.

"He knew Jimi Hendrix and Janis Joplin had died at 27," Stone says, "and when he turned 27 he used to tell people, 'You're drinking with No. 3.'"

Morrison did die at age 27, in Paris. The circumstances were mys-

Continued on page 11

Too Close Encounter With Jim Morrison

by Mike Zwerin

PARIS — Jerry Hopkins, who co-authored a biography, "No One Here Gets Out Alive," predicts, "We'll all be very sick of Jim Morrison by the time school's out for the summer." I'm already sick of him and it's only spring vacation.

People with relatives buried in Père Lachaise cemetery where he has been for 20 years have no doubt *been sick of him since the beginning*, or the end. There are those who think he is only allegedly dead, others claim he was only allegedly alive.

Hemmed between neighboring crypts covered with graffiti ("light my fire, Jim"), Morrison's grungy mini off-Lourdes memorial, complete with empty bottles of cheap wine and dead flowers, draws, I am told by a guardian, the biggest and *certainly the funkiest crowds of all.* One thing sure, he is no alleged legend.

A pleasant Virginian named Niki describes herself as a "regular." She says the graveside is getting more crowded every day. All 16 mourners seem to know each other. A *clochard* circulates begging a few francs for, frankly, wine. "This is her favorite grave," Niki says, pointing to the bourgeois sixtysomething woman *meditating on one side. A clean* young boy asks where he can buy some hashish (a certain café is recommended). A six-pack is passed around and cans of Heineken pop open: "Here's to ya, Jim."

Come to think of it, there was never a time when I wasn't sick of Jim Morrison. Daniel Sugarman, who co-authored the Morrison book, calls him a "modern day God." He must have meant Bacchus. Morrison claimed to be the Lizard King — slimy stuff, in any case.

For three or four years in the late '60s Morrison made some impressive dents in the superstructure of rock. But that shaky, self-pitying baritone and the pseudo-Baudelaire verses did not wear well. Others with more talent (or less, we all have 15 minutes of fame) came along and made new dents and painted out the evidence. Only a shadow remains.

Now that he seems to be pulling out in front of Elvis and Lennon in the James Dean Formula One Legend Classic, we all have to find something *important* to say. I remember only having been inspired by his mediocrity.

In the year of Our Lord 1967, I had given up the good hustle after years of trying to record jazz versions of the Berlin Theatre Songs of Kurt Weill. One winter night waiting for Maynard Ferguson's band bus on a windy corner, I heard strained refrains of "Alabama Song" blaring from a record store.

It was James Douglas Morrison singing off-key with a shaky band in search of Marlene Dietrich's Berlin. I figured if they could do it, so could I. There are now recordings of that song under both our names.

JIM MORRISON'S mediocrity was also responsible for my one and only night in a *jail cell — a life-expanding* experience for which I thank him. I went to a Doors concert against my better judgment with Tim Page because Tim looked as though he should not be left alone. A photographer for Life magazine just back from Vietnam, he was shaky. He clearly missed incoming fire. I was more bothered by outgoing banality.

Morrison played the exhibitionist, *delivering long, unimaginative,* aggressive dialogues, calling the police "pigs" (remember that one?). He bellowed words considered obscene by local community standards. The role of the crazy, misunderstood poet was more important than the poetry, and he was more involved with playing sexy games with the microphone than in singing through it.

The police turned on the house lights and moved in. Page, who had a plate in his head after covering one search-and-destroy mission too many, immediately hit the ground running with three cameras grinding, grinning from ear to ear. The police hit Page. "Wait, wait. You don't understand!" I shouted, waving my Village Voice press card. "This man has a plate in his head." One officer said something like "Here's another one" and grabbed both of us.

And so it came to pass that two gentlemen of the press spent the night watching a zonked godlike legend pass out and throw up in an adjoining cell.

I will now follow a rule I have too often ignored while wandering *through the jungles of professional* journalism. It was over 35 years ago, the only editorial direction I ever received from Dan Wolf, editor of the Village Voice. "Don't worry about news," he said. "Make your own news."

In the process of researching a book about heroin addict rehabilitation in Harlem, I discovered that the appeal of a sexy white cover-boy millionaire anti-establishment self-destructive poet who had four gold albums, two number one singles and an IQ of 149 is timeless and legendary only to white people.

My image improved considerably the following Monday at the rehab center. Being busted is the next best thing to being black. Even Garwood X smiled at me. Lindy Stokes gave me some skin. Miss T paid me the supreme compliment: "Mr. Mike is soulful." The discussion group that day dealt with the use of drugs by privileged white boys like Morrison (his father was an admiral). They said it was a hopeful sign because white parents will get scared and there would now be more money for drug treatment in the ghetto. I decided to lose my temper on purpose: *"How can you wish that on anybody?* You of all people! I thought we were all created equal."

Garwood X said: "Man, when something like that happens to *you*, then you understand what *we* have to live with all our lives. You see how hard it is for us to have respect for the law." They each had a horror story to tell but you know, junkies always lie.

Morrison paid a fine and went "home" to his $10-a-night motel room (he owned only three leather suits, which were never cleaned). The "legal lawyers," as Lindy Stokes would call them, of Life magazine decided to fight our case to the end. Tim and I were innocent. After all, we had witnesses. There were four hearings, each requiring a trip to New Haven. We were provided with transportation. Making my own news with a series of Voice articles, it was *fine with me.*

Court-appointed lawyers would probably have recommended a plea bargain for a suspended rap (and a police record) to escape those four days and a possible sentence, but the judge was kind to us. He apologized *for making us wait while he* dealt with the alleged breakers, enterers, thieves, check-forgers, and alimony welchers. He said he found himself looking forward to his sessions with "you Ivy League folks."

We were "we" not them. We got the benefit of every doubt. When we were acquitted, I thought of Garwood, Lindy, Miss T and the others fighting for their lives in the center. They were all obviously *guilty of something.*

The lead singer of the most successful rock band in the United States was found dead in a bathtub in Paris in July, 1971, and was buried along with Chopin, Edith Piaf, Oscar Wilde and the rest. The Greek inscription carved under his name on his gravestone translates: "Through His Own Demons."

Oliver Stone's film "The Doors" starring Val Kilmer as Jim Morrison opens Friday. You wonder what took Hollywood so long. ■

CRITICS' CHOICE

'Russian' Chagall Rediscovered

■ Seven panels painted by Marc Chagall for the Moscow Jewish Theater 70 years ago, and clandestinely preserved since then, form the principal attraction of "Chagall in Russia," a major assembly of his works from 1908 until he left Russia in 1922. The show at the Fondation Pierre Gianadda in Martigny, Switzerland, includes paintings, sketches and engravings from nine museums and other collections in the Soviet Union. Specially restored for this show (March 1 to June 9), the brilliantly colored theater panels are being seen in public for the first time, and many other works in the show are also unknown in the West. *(Mavis Guinard)*

To Tour or Not to Tour

■ The New York Philharmonic has become the latest American orchestra to cancel a European tour as a result of security and logistical concerns in the wake of the Gulf war. The orchestra and its music director, Zubin Mehta, were to inaugurate the new Lucerne Easter Festival in Switzerland from March 30 to April 1, then play in Amsterdam and Brussels. The St. Louis Symphony canceled its three-week tour in February, the Minnesota Orchestra called off a tour of Japan that was to have started March 19, and a student orchestra from the Juilliard School canceled a tour of France scheduled for early March. Traffic in the other direction has been less disrupted. The Jerusalem Symphony has canceled an American tour for early April, but the Israel Philharmonic is proceeding with its plans, including a March 14 concert at Carnegie Hall, as is the Orchestre National de Lyon with a two-week tour in April. American orchestras still undecided include the Philadelphia Orchestra, scheduled to tour Europe in May; the Boston Symphony (late August), and the Atlanta Symphony (October). *(NYT)*

'The Death of Klinghoffer'

■ The world premiere of "The Death of Klinghoffer," an opera composed by John Adams to a libretto by Alice Goodman and staged by Peter Sellars (the same team that created "Nixon in China"), is scheduled for March 19 at the Théâtre de la Monnaie in Brussels. Kent Nagano will conduct a cast that includes Stephanie Friedman, Sheila Nadler, Janice Felty, Eugene Perry, *Sanford Sylvan and James Maddalena. Choreography is* by Mark Morris, and sets and costumes by Georges Tsypin and Dunya Ramicova. The work is based on the 1985 highjacking of the Italian cruise ship Achille Lauro, in which a passenger, Leon Klinghoffer, was killed. Six other performances are scheduled through April 2, and the opera will be seen later at the operas in Lyon and San Francisco, the Los Angeles Festival, and the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

Freyer's Iphigénie in Amsterdam

■ Achim Freyer staged and designed a production of "Iphigénie en Tauride" in Munich in 1979 for the 200th anniversary of its Paris premiere, a production that has become a landmark in the performance history of Gluck's *tragédie lyrique* and has since been revived in Stuttgart and Basel. Now the Netherlands Opera is repeating the production, with Graeme Jenkins conducting and a cast headed by Ellen Shade in the title role, Marcel Vanaud and William Stone sharing the role of Oreste, Glenn Winslade as Pylade and Jean-Philippe Courtis as Thoas. Nine performances are scheduled at the Amsterdam Muziektheater from March 8 through April 6, with single performances in Rotterdam March 14 and The Hague March 17.

Kandinsky and Dance

■ "Hommage à Kandinsky," a dance work choreographed by Michel Hallet Eghayan and drawing its inspiration from the artist's works and life, will be performed March 14 through 17 at the Centre Pompidou in Paris by the Hallet Eghayan Dance Company of Lyon. The music for the spectacle is drawn from Russian composers and works of the second Vienna School relevant to place and time in Kandinsky's career.

A Russian in Paris

■ Works by Vladimir Yankilevsky were smuggled out of Moscow and exhibited in Paris in 1973, but the artist himself was not allowed to leave the Soviet Union until 1988, when he was introduced to the American public with a one-man show at the Nakhamkin Gallery in New York. A current exhibition in Paris is a retrospective ranging from the pastels of his early career to bold three-dimensional works that have accompanied his passage to the West. They are at the Paris Art Center (36 Rue Falguière) through March 31.

Tinguely at Home

■ An exhibition of elaborate constructions and contraptions by Jean Tinguely in his hometown of Fribourg, Switzerland, includes a number of pieces shown or built in Moscow last spring, to which the Musée d'Art et d'Histoire has added some from its own collection too large to travel, along with some recent works. To his criticism of a wasteful consumer society ("The Altarpiece of Western Abundance and Totalitarian Waste"), he has added harsher images — a trashed car topped by a scythe becomes an allegory of speeding and wasted energy ("Muscovite Safari of Death"). The show continues to April 7. *(Mavis Guinard)*

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WEEKEND

The Brief Dream of the Russian Avant-Garde

by Michael Kimmelman

NEW YORK — Dying when she did, in 1924 at the age of 35 from scarlet fever, at least the Russian artist Liubov Popova never had to face what befell her comrades in the avant-garde. Alexei Gan and Gustav Klucis ended their lives in Stalinist labor camps. Kasimir Malevich completed his days harassed by Soviet officials and in poverty. Popova's life, by contrast, followed a straight, vertical trajectory.

She is the subject of a fine retrospective at the Museum of Modern Art in New York City, through April 23, organized by Magdalena Dabrowski, an associate curator in the department of drawings. (The show will travel to Los Angeles, Cologne and Madrid.)

With more than 100 of the artist's paintings, drawings, theater and textile designs, and accompanied by a catalogue for which Dabrowski has written an essay, it is the first large-scale examination in the United States of this important figure in the history of Russian modernism.

It is also the latest in a series of events exploring that great era of early-20th century culture. The Malevich retrospective that was seen last year in Washington and Los Angeles has taken up quarters, through March 24, in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

A Popova exhibition in Moscow last year dwarfed the Modern's display. Popova is also the subject of an excellent new monograph by Dmitri V. Sarabianov and Natalia L. Adaskina, published by Abrams.

The opening of Soviet collections to foreign museums has provided an irresistible opportunity to organize exhibitions of a scope that could not have been imagined even a few years ago; the Popova and Malevich retrospectives would have been considerably different, if not impossible, without loans from the Soviet Union.

And with news of repression in the Baltics and elsewhere in the Soviet Union dampening hopes for progress there, the glory days of the Russian avant-garde and its brutal demise have taken on special poignance.

That extraordinary moment when the goals of the country's most advanced artists and its revolutionary leaders coincided has come to seem increasingly like a distant dream.

Popova embodied that dream as much as any artist, and in drawing inspiration from the likes of Malevich and his great rival Vladimir Tatlin she bridged gaps between disparate avant-garde camps. Her work demonstrated the close cultural ties between Moscow and Paris at the start of the century and the independent course that Russian artists pursued in the 1910s.

It also typified their extreme ambition in aiming for an abstract art whose newness would match the newness of post-revolutionary society. Today especially, when so much of the art world is pervaded by irony and cynicism and grapples so painfully with the world of politics, the boldness of the Russian avant-garde can still shock.

Dabrowski decided against models of stage sets and reconstructions of clothing of the sort that enriched the "Art Into Life" show on Russian Constructivism in Seattle because she wanted nothing on view whose accuracy and authenticity might be questioned. The resulting profile of Popova as a painter first and last is not perfectly accurate.

But she was a gifted painter. Popova was no Malevich, the great innovator, the artist of wide-ranging vision, although the two artists shared a good deal. They were both attracted to artists like Natalia Goncharova, whose garishly colored peasants provided a Russian response to French Post-Impressionism.

Like so many Russian modernists, they both saw French Cubism through the prism of Italian Futurism, creating for several years in the early 1910s an art that combined elements of the two movements.

Yet there is in Popova's work none of the breathtaking diversity of the kind on view in the Malevich exhibition. Nor is there the bizarre coda of his late representational paintings, which he completed under the threatening gaze of a Stalinist regime that had declared Socialist Realism the only officially sanctioned art.

THE voices of Popova and Malevich are not quite the same even in the mid-1910s, when she comes to speak his language of simple, geometric, abstract forms, called Suprematism. Malevich's abstractions look as if they might fly apart, held together as they are in tense balance. Popova's, on the other hand, seem sturdy and pragmatic, without the underlying notions of spiritualism that Malevich believed would be conveyed through the purity and simple color of his images.

Everything fits together with a certain logic and inevitability in Popova's work. It should not be surprising that she maintained an interest in architecture, fortified by a trip during her student days to Italy, and that references to architectural elements pop up in her work from the beginning.

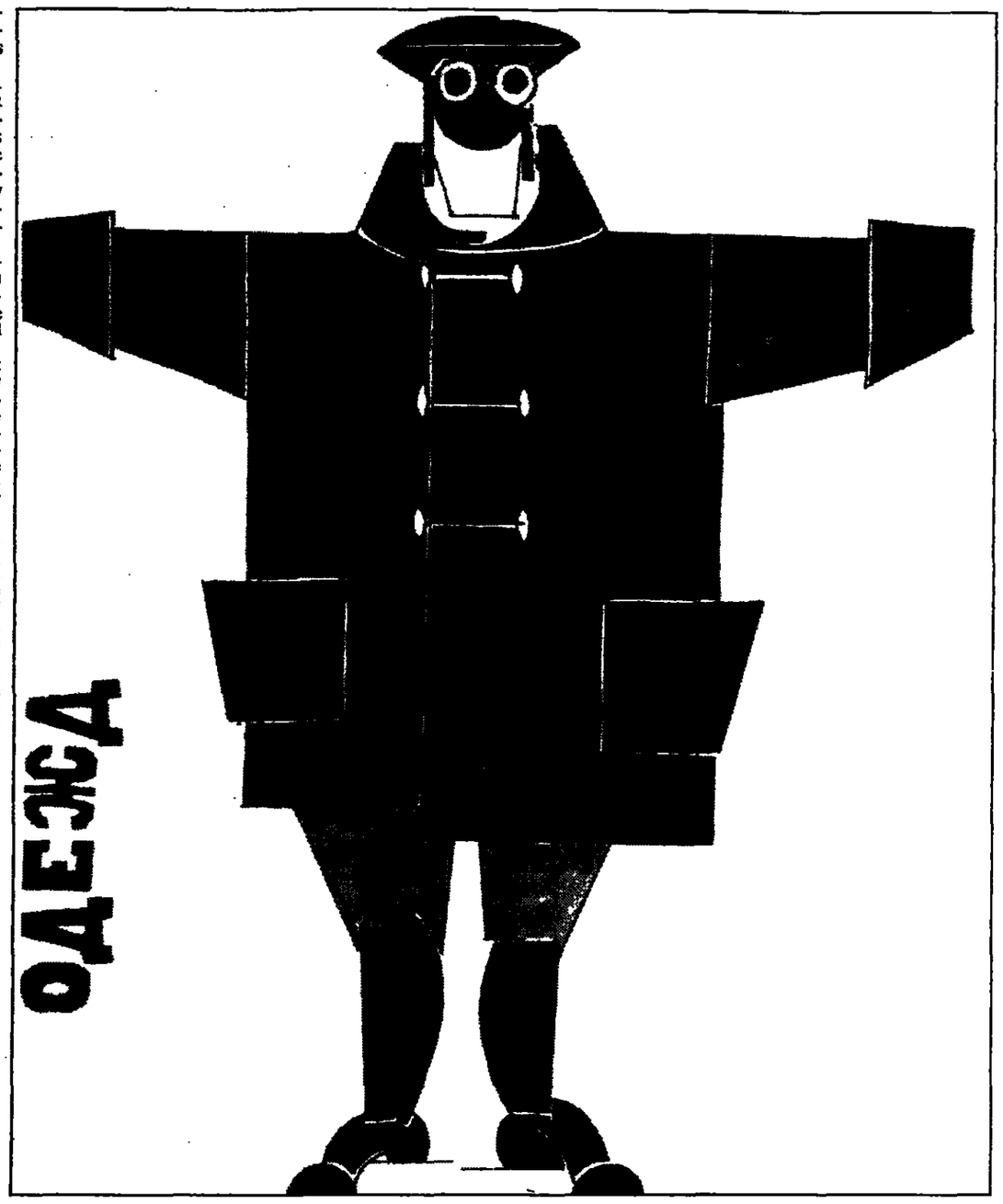
The motif of repeating arches, for example, appears in the Cubistic painting "Figure + House + Space" of 1913-14, in "Cubist Cityspace" of 1914 and even in one of the sketches for "The Magnanimous Cuckold" from 1922.

She interpreted Cubism and Futurism as if the broken, refracted planes of Picasso's or Boccioni's images were building blocks to be arranged and assembled. The anatomical studies she drew in 1913-14 look like sketches for robotic sculptures, so strong are their three-dimensional implications.

Popova began experimenting with thick textures that stood out from the surface of the canvas, as in her "Italian Still Life" of 1914. It could not have been a big leap for her to follow Vladimir Tatlin's lead and translate these Cubo-Futurist paintings the next year into actual three-dimensional objects, reliefs like "Portrait of a Lady" and "The Jug on the Table," in which the curving, cascading forms literally reach out toward the viewer.

From there the move to pure abstraction and the series of works called painterly architectonics does not look that big, either, although at the time it must have seemed enormous.

One can only imagine what visitors to the "0.10" exhibition in Petrograd in late 1915 must have thought on encountering for the first time Malevich's Suprematist paintings, with their stark geometry of form. It did not take long for Popova, who had exhibited a few of her reliefs at the same show, to follow his lead.



Detail of Liubov Popova's 1922 "Working Clothes for Actor No. 6" in the glory days of Russian avant-garde.

Popova was born in 1889, near Moscow. Like many of those who became members of the Russian avant-garde, she came from the bourgeoisie. She studied in 1907 with the Impressionist painter Stanislav Zhakovski, then in the studios of Konstantin Yuon and Ivan Dudin.

The landscapes and still lifes of this period confirm the high regard in which French art, above all the work of Cézanne, was held in Russia. The untitled abstract landscape drawings of around 1908 and a painting like "Male Model" of around 1910, typify the provincial brand of Post-Impressionism then taught in Russian academies.

After the Revolution, she joined artists like Kandinsky in forming Inkhuk, the Institute of Artistic Culture, which was established in 1920 to create a theory of art suited to the new society, in which art, like society itself, would be stripped down and remade almost from scratch.

SHE developed ideas about abstraction that led her in 1921 to the creation of images increasingly concerned with line, instead of color or form.

To a degree that makes recent dictates about political correctness in art seem tame, the Russian avant-garde set down stiff terms. After Inkhuk called in the fall of 1921 for the total rejection of easel painting in favor of utilitarian design, Popova followed suit, at first with some reluctance.

In the catalogue for the "5 x 5 = 25" exhibition, in which she displayed some of her linear abstractions, she evinced embarrassment, writing that her works were done "merely as a series of preliminary experiments leading to concrete material constructions."

Yet, as Sarabianov and Adaskina note in their monograph, Popova continued to paint for herself after 1921. The Modern's exhibition does not include some of the early theatrical designs to which she had turned her attention, like a version of "Romeo and Juliet" or Anatoly Lunacharsky's production of "The Locksmith and the Chancellor."

That is a pity, because they suggest that her artistic progress was not entirely a straight line. It was as if Popova compressed the development of her career as a painter, returning to Cubo-Futurist designs for the "Romeo and Juliet" and "Locksmith" costumes, looking back at Goncharova, and then moving toward the abstraction of her painterly architectonics in her designs for Meyerhold and for Sergei Tretyakov.

Popova died in May 1924 at the height of her fame, after contracting scarlet fever from her son, who had died a few days earlier. A large posthumous retrospective was held in Moscow later than year.

It would not be long before Lenin's tolerance of the avant-garde (he privately disliked the work but felt the support of these artists might be useful) gave way to Stalin's crackdown.

The period of artistic invention and optimism ended by the early '30s, and the accomplishments of artists like Popova and Malevich were relegated to storage rooms in the Soviet Union for the next half-century.

The reopening of the country that the exhibitions of Popova and Malevich represent is a kind of second Russian Revolution. Perhaps this time it will last. ■

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Old Burgundy In the Decor And at the Table

SAULIEU, France — Next Monday, the 1991 Michelin guide for France will publish its annual restaurant ratings, and gastronomes and chefs are betting on a new name in the top three-star roster, that of Bernard Loiseau of La Côte d'Or in this Burgundian town.

Whether or not his name joins the list (Loiseau already has two stars), the 40-year-old chef remains one of the best-loved chefs working in France.

PATRICIA WELLS

La Côte d'Or — where he has been chef since 1975 and proprietor since 1983 — has long been one of France's historic temples of gastronomy. From the 1930s on, Alexandre Dumaine's restaurant was the first stop on the old highway from Paris to the Côte d'Azur.

Loiseau is known as one of the most *médiatique* of French chefs, and there are those who might suggest that extensive restorations completed in December — lavish new hotel rooms and huge, airy new dining rooms — are simply a way of buying into the three-star elite. But you still have to prove yourself in the kitchen, which Loiseau is doing.

No matter the number of stars, it's hard not to admire Loiseau's energy, boyish naïveté, infectious enthusiasm. Luckily it's not all bluff. For when it comes time to deliver at the table, he doesn't let you down.

I haven't always loved Loiseau's food. But over the years, he has changed styles, discarding a holier-than-thou conviction that food without fat tastes great. It doesn't. You need a little bit of butter, a touch of olive oil to bind the flavors of food and transform the good and the ordinary into something heavenly and spectacular.

After two recent meals in his newly enlarged dining room, I am convinced that he has paid his dues and can be counted among one of the top chefs in France. His cuisine is not yet fully developed (some dishes lack a certain classic discipline and exactness) but his style of food totally suits today's needs. I'd call it a "garden cuisine," based on the fresh, the simple, the flavorful. Again and again, he takes modest ingredients — shallots, chives, potatoes, fresh baby vegetables — and turns them into the star of the show.

Loiseau has perfected a number of regional signature dishes, such as his frog's legs with a puree of garlic and a roasted perch-like river fish, sandre, served with a red wine sauce on a bed of moist shallots. But at the same time he has moved comfortably into a style of cooking that assigns the highest value to the ingredients themselves, and this I applaud. What I remember most from his meals is not the dishes themselves but the ingredients: the plumpest and freshest scallops; thick filets of sandre, sweet and cloudlike; fresh sole bathed in a remarkable vinaigrette. And I could sample his *pommes en fête* regularly, an all-potato menu including a puree chockablock with fresh minced chives, another studded with minced black truffles and bathed in the rich juices of braised oxtail, and ending with apple desserts, a sorbet and a tarte.

The new dining room — a tasteful "old Burgundy" look mixed with practical modern — is lovely, a place that makes you feel perfectly at home. The staff is equally reassuring (you feel as though they actually want to be there), as is the sommelier, Lyonel Leconte. Eager to share his expertise, he has been in the cellars of most of the winemakers on the wine list and can graciously lead you to some real treasures, such as J. F. Coche-Dury's lush, unfiltered Meursault, or Jean-Marc Pavelot's charming, cherry-rich Savigny-lès-Beaune.

I admit that many will gasp at the prices: 370 francs should buy a ton of potatoes. Unless you calculate the pleasure per bite.

La Côte d'Or, 2 Rue d'Argentine, 21210 Saulieu; tel: 80.64.07.66. Open daily. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club, Eurocard, Visa. Menus at 360 (weekday lunch only), 370 (potato menu), 620 and 990 francs (the truffle menu). A la carte, 500 francs and up, not including wine. ■

Doors Film

Continued from page 10

terious: he was found in a bathtub.

"Jim was a gifted, sensitive poet," says Stone, "and in many ways his story is tragic. I see him as a classic anti-hero."

To realize his multiple ambitions for "The Doors," Stone spent $40 million. "We shot for 63 days at 80 locations, with some 30,000 extras," says Sasha Harari, a co-producer. "Logistically it was a nightmare. But Oliver makes films the way a commander directs an army."

Val Kilmer, who starred opposite Tom Cruise in "Top Gun," plays the charismatic, enigmatic Morrison. To prepare for the role, Kilmer, 30, immersed himself in the Morrison legend and spent time with the three surviving Doors and other members of the rock scene. His background helped: he had studied drama at the Juilliard School of Music and has a natural baritone.

"I read a lot of other actors, but it was really clear that Val understood Jim," Stone recalls. "Val had played Hamlet, and he found a lot of similarities to Hamlet in Jim's life: the concept of being a prince, resisting a leadership role and coming to the conclusion there was something wrong in the kingdom."

Morrison had surrounded himself with women, but his one enduring love was a vulnerable, doe-eyed Californian named Pamela Courson, played by Meg Ryan of "Top Gun" and "When Harry Met Sally." Courson's role is pivotal in the film, serving as a reference point from which to gauge Morrison's decline.

At 27, Ryan had little direct knowledge of the '60s. To train Tom Cruise for the punishing role of Sergeant Ron Kovic in "Born on the Fourth of July," Stone had sent much of the cast to boot camp, under the command of a former Marine. In a similar spirit, Ryan took a crash course on the '60s.

"Oliver suggested books to read," she says. "The Beat poets — Huxley, Kerouac. It was about six weeks of solid reading before anything started, just trying to get acquainted with the psychology of the times and that movement."

For Ryan, Pam Courson was difficult to understand. Several books about the band portray her as the film does — as a cloying if well-meaning flower child who, in the name of love, endured all kinds of humiliation from Morrison. Three years after Morrison died, she died, too, reportedly of a drug overdose.

"Pam was a totally defenseless girl," Ryan concludes. "Her whole life was this guy, and she defined herself through his eyes."

Ryan came away from "The Doors" relieved she had missed the '60s. "I kept saying to Oliver, 'This is a cautionary tale, isn't it?' " ■

Paul Chutkow writes about the arts for Vogue, Connoisseur and other magazines. He wrote this for The New York Times.

INTERNATIONAL ARTS AGENDA

AUSTRIA

Vienna

Osterreichisches Museum für angewandte Kunst (tel: 711.36). To April 8: "Donald Judd: Architecture." One of the foremost exponents of minimal art in the U.S.

Staatsoper (tel: 514.440). "La Clemenza di Tito," Sylvain Cambreling, conductor; Claus Helmut Drese, director; premiere March 10.

ENGLAND

Bradford

National Museum of Photography, Film and Television (tel: 727.488). To April 28: "Anti-Portrait:" A collection of portraits of a different kind, including photographs by David Bailey, Nigel Parry and Steve Pyke.

London

Barbican Art Gallery (tel: 638.4141). To April 1: "The Apotheosis of Love," a centenary tribute to 20th century British artist Stanley Spencer. "Man Ray: Bazaar Years," fashion photographs from 1922 to 1942.

National Portrait Gallery (tel: 306.0055). To March 17: "The Raj: India and the British, 1600-1947," includes paintings, prints and photographs, as well as textiles, furnishings and a rare example of 17th-century elephant armor.

FRANCE

Arles

Espace van Gogh (tel: 90.96.29.95). To May 12: "Picasso, la Provence et Jacqueline." 60 paintings, drawings and sculptures.

Lyon

Musée d'Art Contemporain (tel: 78.30.50.66). To March 3: The Collection of the Neue Galerie in Graz, Austria. Over 600 paintings and 100 sculptures by Austrian, Yugoslavian, Hungarian and Italian artists.

Paris

Bibliotheque Nationale (tel: 47.03.81.10). To March 17: "Memories of Egypt" a multi-media exhibition commemorating the bicentenary of the birth of the Egyptologist J.F. Champollion (1790-1832) includes 300 exhibits.

Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.33). To April 1: 30 drawings by Juan Gris done between 1915 and 1921.

Galerie Urban (tel: 42.65.21.34). To March 30: Mobiles, gouaches and tapistries by Alexander Calder.

Institut du Monde Arabe (40.51.38.38). To March 10: "Rimbaud-Aden...Aller Retour." Marking the 100th anniversary of Arthur Rimbaud's death, this exhibition traces the poet's journey to Yemen.

Musée d'Art Moderne de la ville de Paris (tel: 47.23.61.27). To March 10: Art in Belgium in the 20th century, includes 300 works.

Musée d'Orsay (tel: 40.49.48.14). To March 10: From Manet to Monet: a panorama of occidental art from 1850 to 1914. Over 200 works, from the Museum's acquisitions since 1983.

GERMANY

Berlin

Deutsche Oper (tel: 3.41.02.49343.84.24). New production of Verdi's "Otello," Giuseppe Sinopoli, conductor; Graham Vick, stage director; premiere March 23. Rossini's "The Barber of Seville," March 1, 4, 26. Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde," March 3, 10.

Martin-Gropius-Bau (tel: 25.48.60). To March 10: 120 watercolors and drawings by Hans Uhlmann, one of Berlin's leading 20th century artists.

Dusseldorf

Kunstsammlung Nordrhein-Westfalen (tel: 13.39.61). To April 7: Modigliani: a retrospective which focuses on the artist's portraits includes 50 paintings, 80 drawings and nine sculptures.

Frankfurt

Schirn Kunsthalle (tel: 29.98.82). To March 3: Jean Dubuffet (1901-1985): a comprehensive retrospective of 300 portraits, sculptures, collages and graphic works.

HUNGARY

Budapest

Mucsarnok. To March 24: 89 works by Andy Warhol, including "Marilyn" and "Campbell's Soup."

ITALY

Milan

Palazzo Reale (tel: 87.19.13). To April 28: "Settecento Lombardo: Masters and Apprentices from 1680 to 1780." More than 500 works including paintings by Crespi, Ricci and Borroni, and sculptures and engravings by Calegari and Salterio.

Teatro alla Scala (tel: 887.9211). Puccini's "La Fanciulla del West," Lorin Maazel, conductor; Jonathan Miller, stage director; March 6, 8, 10. Rossini's "Le Comte Ory," March 22, 24, 27, 29.

Rome

Palazzo Ruspoli. To March 3: "From van Gogh to Klee," Expressionist masterworks from the Thyssen-Bornemisza collection.

Rivoli

Castello di Rivoli (tel: 958.72.56). To May 31: "Art & Art." The corelation between art and the arts through contemporary works by Sol LeWitt (art and music), Michelangelo Pistoletto (art and theatre), Cindy Sherman (art and photography) and others.

JAPAN

Kanagawa

Kanagawa Prefecture Museum of Modern Art (tel: 467.22.5000). To March 17: Relics from the Mayan civilization. On display are earthenware and stone implements, parts of painted walls from Mayan cities, clay dolls, dishes and weapons.

Mito

ATM Contemporary Art Gallery (tel: 292.27.8111). To March 24: "The Box in Contemporary Art," 94 works by 34 artists, including a trunk filled with small articles by Marcel Duchamp and a radio rearranged by Kenji Kobayashi.

Yokohama

Sogo Museum of Art, Sogo Department Store (tel: 45.465.2111). To March 24: Masterpieces from the Victoria and Albert Museum in London, featuring paintings by Rembrandt, Velazquez, Turner and Degas.

NETHERLANDS

Amsterdam

Rijksmuseum (tel: 73.21.21). To March 10: "Painters of Venice," a show of 50 examples of the Venetian "vedute," by Canaletto, Guardi and others, from collections worldwide.

Groningen

Groninger Museum (tel: 18.33.43). To March 10: A "self-portrait" of the museum in the form of 150 works from its collection, including Dutch silver, Master painting, modern art and archaeological exhibits.

Leyden

Koninklijk Penningkabinet, Rijksmuseum voor Oudheden (tel: 12.07.48). To Jan. 19, 1992: A documentary exhibition traces the pilgrimage of William the 4th, count of Holland, to the holy sites of Jerusalem in 1343 evoking his trials and tribulations.

Rotterdam

Museum Boymans-van Beuningen (tel: 44.19.400). To March 10: 100 drawings from the Italian Renaissance by Fra Bartolommeo from the museum's collection.

SCOTLAND

Edinburgh

Scottish National Portrait Gallery (tel: 556.89.21). To April 14: Photographs by Francis Frith, 19th century travel photographer, taken during his three expeditions to Egypt and the Holy Land.

SPAIN

Barcelona

Fundación Caixa de Pensions (tel: 317.57.57). To March 24: The complete collection of Francesc Cambó, including works by Botticelli, Perugino, Titian, El Greco, Goya and Rubens.

Madrid

Centro de Arte Reina Sofia (tel: 467.50.62). To April 7: 12 video installations by Francesc Torres. To May 6: "The Guggenheim Collection: Masterpieces of Modern Art." 160 paintings and sculptures from the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum in New York and the Peggy Guggenheim Collection in Venice. Includes works by Kandinsky, Picasso, Polock and van Gogh.

Fundación Juan March (tel: 435.42.40). To April 28: "Picasso: Portraits of Jacqueline." 100 paintings, sculptures and prints inspired by and dedicated to Picasso's last wife.

SWITZERLAND

Geneva

Musée Barbier-Mueller (tel: 86.48.46.). To April 15: "Pictorial Art of the Pygmies," features Pygmy art from Zaire. To April 15: "Predynastic and Pharaonic Egyptian Art," 67 archaeological pieces from the museum's collection.

UNITED STATES

Chicago

Art Institute (tel: 443.3500). To April 21: Early modernist photography featuring works by Kertesz, Nadar and Rodchenko.

New York

Carnegie Hall (tel: 247.7800). The Vienna Philharmonic conducted by Claudio Abbado, to March 3.

Lincoln Center (tel: 870.5570). The Joffrey Ballet celebrates its 35th anniversary with a gala performance of new American choreography, March 5; also performs a revival of Prokofiev's "Romeo and Juliet," choreographed by John Cranko, March 8-12.

Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel: 535.77.10). To March 31: "Sacred Mountains in Chinese Art," 100 works from the Zhou Dynasty (1027-256 B.C.) to the 20th century. To May 5: "The Fauve Landscape: Matisse, Derain, Braque, and Their Circle."

Museum of Modern Art (tel: 708.9750). To April 30: "British Photography From the Thatcher Years," works by John Davies, Paul Graham, Chris Killip, Martin Parr and Graham Smith.

New York Public Library (tel: 221.7676). To March 10: "On Paper: The History of an Art," a survey of the 2,000-year history of papermaking and a paper installation by Michelle Stuart.

Richmond

Virginia Museum of Fine Arts (tel: 367.0878). To March 24: The influence of African art and culture on 20th century African-American artists is examined in the show "Black Art/Ancestral Legacy."

ACROSS

1 "—— of hurt minds": Shak.
5 Capital of White Russia
10 Jason's ship
14 Sector
15 Fragrance
16 Cordelia's father
17 Expensive
18 Syncope
19 Gentle soul
20 RAGES
23 Gulf off Yemen
24 Wood for skis and bats
25 Org. for A. J. Foyt
28 Three-year-old salmon
30 Stuff
33 Brilliant fish
34 Mr. ——, bumbling cartoon character
35 What to give it
36 POOR PALS
40 —— Zedong
41 Banish
42 "For —— us a child . . ."
43 "Banners flout the ——": Shak.
44 Ramble
45 Peter Rabbit's creator
47 A cont.
48 Some lights
49 SAMS
55 Tilt
56 Epic about the Trojan War
57 Stupefy
59 "Vissi d'——," Puccini aria
60 A Hawkins
61 A Best
62 Baron, e.g.
63 He threw to Chance
64 Sea in Antarctica

DOWN

1 German bath
2 Olympic hawk
3 Sculpture by Michelangelo
4 Strolling Mexican musician
5 Overcome
6 Author Shaw 1913-84
7 Hands-up time
8 Problem in "La La Land"
9 Kind of court
10 Islam's deity
11 Build
12 Legs, slangily
13 Earth is one
21 Govt. watchdog org.
22 Bar at the bar
25 Standards
26 " . —— in Darien": Keats
27 "Stompin' at the ——"
28 Sugar source
29 Bugaboo
30 Didn't exist
31 Marble
32 Sorrow to Shelley
34 Twice DCCLII
37 Villeins
38 Drive out evil spirits
39 Peregrine
45 Nice Nellies
46 A mil. school
47 Fall bloomer
48 "—— exchange is no robbery"
49 Lunar region
50 Bellum or date preceder
51 A Norwegian king
52 Group of pheasants
53 Church calendar
54 Sisters
55 Casquette
58 Ammonia, e.g.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

R	A	N	T			E	B	A	N			I	M	A
A	L	O	H	A		L	A	S	O		E	R	A	L
F	A	R	E	R		E	M	U	S		Y	O	L	K
T	I	M	E	B	O	M	B		T	W	E	N	T	Y
			N	O	R	I	A		R	E	O			
M	A	N	T	R	A			C	A	R	F	A	R	E
E	L	E	E		N	O	L	O		E	T	H	E	L
L	I	A	R		T	R	I	N	I		H	E	E	D
E	A	R	T	H		A	T	E	N		E	A	V	E
E	S	S	A	Y	E	D			D	A	N	D	E	R
			I	D	A		S	L	I	C	E			
C	L	O	N	E	S		W	H	A	T	E	V	E	R
R	O	B	E		I	D	E	A		U	D	I	N	E
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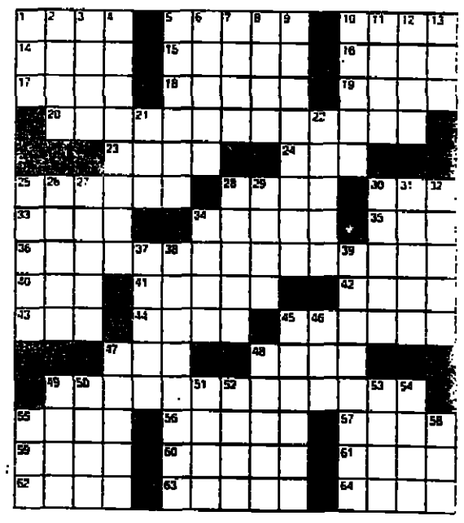
B	E	Y		R	I	T	A			E	L	A	S	



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NYSE

Thursday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

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Consumer Products Electronic Devices
Industrial Machinery and Plants

(Continued on Page 15)

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 92

ACM MadMd, Allidrish$Bk, Berksh Hath, CorE 1Wsr, Cosmr pf s, DresserInd s, FabrCh r s, FstCalAmer, GaGulf, HomSKTel, JacobsEng s, vILTV Cp, LeasMason, LaPwLt pf, NSPw d1Tpf, OhEd 820pf, PS Group, PhilEl 950pf, RJR Nab pf, RockInt pf$, SCorE6 pf, TolEdis, US Surg s, Acuson s, Arvin pf, BostonEd, Comsur Sci, CrnwdCoBS s, DuoL12pf, FtBkSy pf, GATX s, HancockFab, ICN Pharm, JohnsJhn, vILTV pf$, vILTV pfC, Manvlle pf, NwstPbSvc, OhPw 848pf, PSI Res, PhilEl 780pf, RJR Nab wt, RPC Ens, SEaPacPip, SwstAirl s, Torchmark, Unicorn, Adams Exp, BandCR, CBI Ind, ConnNGs, DeanFoods, ElcoGroup, FluorCp, GTE Fla prA, Hanson, IntlRect, KC Sthn pf, vILTV prC, LincNat vs, NatvlHlthPr, NuvCMAM0 n, OpenInvCap, PSI 832pf, vIPSNH 425p, SCANA, Tenneco pfC, URS Corp, VentStor n, AirProd, Berpid n, CUC Intl, Cooper In, Dexter, EnterpCp, FastnWhir, G Housewar, Harsenel s, HopiloEnt, Kellogg, vILTV pfD, LilCBobrs, NSPw 466pf, OaksdHlm, Orange Rk, PSPL 900pf, RJR Nab n, Reebok, SeaIsAir n, Timeplex pfD, UniEl 440pf, Xerox Cp

NEW LOWS 2

MichCG 205p, MuellerInd n, TotalSys

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 31

Amiscael, Astrich wt, DRCA Med, Greiner, LaBarge In, NewLine s, RioAlgom g, TexAmer n, AmSwtMtg, BakerMich, DonnellyCp, HealthCare, MFC PLC s, ParkPor wi, SPI Pharm, ThermoInst, AmTr-Inj sc, Blount B, FredHaly, HooperHlm, HoberInd, PEC Isrl, Synalloy, Viatech, AmTr-xrts prm, Cognitron, Glattfelter, HupoLA, HoberInd wt, PittDesMn, Teletrax

NEW LOWS 2

CrespenOil pf, SC Bcp n

صكذا من الاصل

MITSUI TAIYO KOBE BANK

Herald Tribune. (International)
BUSINESS/FINANCE
** FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1991

MITSUI TAIYO KOBE BANK

WALL STREET WATCH

War and Recession Fade; Sales of Stock Funds Soar

By Floyd Norris
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Encouraged by the prospect of a quick end to both the recession and the Gulf war, investors have been pouring money into stock mutual funds this month. Some fund managers say that sales are proceeding at a record pace.

"The money just flooded in," said Chrissy Snyder, a spokeswoman for the Janus Group of funds. "January was an excellent month, and February beat it." She said that on several days in February, more cash flowed into the group's funds than on any previous day.

Bond funds also had an excellent month. Some fund managers said it was even better than in January, which was the best month for such funds in nearly four years, according to figures released Wednesday by Investment Company Institute, a trade group.

'January was an excellent month,' one spokeswoman said, 'and February beat it.'

The bullishness on both stock and bond markets reflect the effects of falling interest rates, as well as investors' expectations that the economy will soon rebound. Fears of being left behind in a runaway bull market also brought in some money. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index hit record levels this month.

Stock funds at T. Rowe Price have had a net cash inflow that so far this month exceeds the inflow of any other month in the firm's history, Steve Norwitz, a spokesman, said.

"You certainly would not know there is a recession going on, looking at our business," he said. "If this year continues the way the first two months have gone, it will easily be our best year ever."

Jane Jamieson, an executive vice president of Fidelity Investments, said a University of Michigan survey this month for the Fidelity funds showed that 47 percent of investors said they planned to buy stock funds, up from 31 percent in January.

"A lot of people had been putting off committing dollars to the equity market," she said. "Now they have rushed in and done it, and I wouldn't expect to see these levels continue."

FUND MANAGERS also reported a surge of interest in junk-bond funds, which invest in high-yield, high-risk securities and have been seeing cash flow out for more than a year. "There's a real turnaround," said John Reilly, a spokesman for Massachusetts Financial Services, where junk-bond funds took in more cash in February than all but one other category of bond funds, those devoted to municipal bonds.

At Oppenheimer Group of funds, a similar trend was reported. "There has been a shift away from the most conservative bond funds, like government bond funds, into our high-yield fund," said Jon Fossel, the chairman and chief executive of the group. He said that shift was partly a result of a desire for higher yields as interest rates fell, but it also showed that investors believed "that the recession is going to end and that not every issuer is going to default."

In January, according to Investment Company Institute figures, cash flow into stock funds — including new sales, redemptions and transfers among different types of funds — was a net $666 million. That was up from $338 million in December, but well below the peak flows of last spring. Many fund groups said money was taken out of funds early in January as stock prices fell, but was returned late in the month, after stock prices zoomed following the beginning of the air war over Iraq and Kuwait.

Overall, the institute said, assets of all types of mutual funds rose a record $59 billion in January, to a high of $1.13 trillion. Most of that increase came from a $37 billion increase in money market funds, part of it seasonal, and most of the rest came from rising stock and bond prices.

The cash flow into bond funds came to $3.3 billion, the best showing for such funds since March 1987, just before plunging bond prices sent investors fleeing from such funds.

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

Feb. 28

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.719	3.289	1.1273	0.3311	0.1506 *	—	5.475 *	1.3065	1.299 *	1.4945	1.81 *
Brussels	31.2275	60.05	20.59	6.0485	2.7580 *	18.2645	—	23.7485	0.2389	27.2275	33.065 *
Frankfurt	1.5282	2.916	—	0.2938	0.1330 *	0.8871	4.856 *	1.1542	1.1475 *	1.3285	1.606 *
London (a)	1.9125	—	2.917	9.9337	2,174.50	3.2882	60.045	2.5013	254.305	2.2085	181.48
Madrid	94.709	181.49	62.29	18.297	1.328 *	55.25	3.0248	71.82	71.525 *	82.31	—
Milan	1,136.50	2,180.45	747.76	219.61	—	663.33	36.316	882.47	8.584	987.80	N.A.
New York (b)	—	1.9125 a	1.5251	5.1885	1,138.00	1.7185	31.39	1.3245	133.00	1.1585	94.845
Paris	5.177	9.932	3.4044	—	0.4554 *	3.0004	0.1654	3.9293	3.9086 *	4.558	5.4075 *
Tokyo	132.20	254.82	86.85	25.565	0.1165	77.37	4.225	100.76	—	114.86	1.3978
Toronto	1.1489	2.1985	0.7538	0.2224	1.009 *	0.6686	3.664 *	0.8674	0.8646 *	—	1.21 *
Zurich	1.325	2.5293	0.8671	0.2548	0.1142 *	0.7696	4.2246 *	—	0.9982 *	1.1485	1.3925 *
1 ECU	1.3591	0.7032	2.0501	6.9823	1,532.71	2.3127	42.2145	1.7774	178.419	1.5536	127.22
1 SDR	1.4285	0.7404	2.1595	7.2541	1,614.61	2.4315	44.4184	1.8708	187.51	1.6344	134.537

Closings in Amsterdam, London and Zurich, fixings in other centers; New York closing rates, Toronto rates at 3 p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	9910.0	Greek drac.	162.95	Mex. peso	2948.50	S. Afr. rand	2.5655
Austral. $	1.2739	Hong Kong $	7.793	N. Zealand $	1.6694	Soviet ruble*	0.5564
Austr. schil.	10.67	Indian rupee	19.32	Norw. krone	5.946	Swed. krona	5.456
Brazil cruz.	233.10	Indo. rupiah	1885.01	Phil. peso	27.72	Taiwan $	26.70
Chinese yuan*	5.2221	Irish £	0.5698	Port. escudo	132.65	Thai baht	25.21
Danish krone	5.84	Israeli shek.	1.985	Saudi riyal	3.7503	Turkish lira	3285.00
Egypt. pound	2.9637	Kuwaiti dinar	n.a.	Sing. $	1.727	UAE dirham	3.6723
Fin. markka	3.6715	Malay. ring.	2.717	S. Kor. won	724.00	Venez. boliv.	54.15

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate).*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.9093	1.8996	1.8923	Canadian dollar	1.1530	1.1560	1.1591
Deutsche mark	1.5222	1.5252	1.5281	Japanese yen	132.43	132.58	132.67
Swiss franc	1.3198	1.3210	1.3222				

Sources: NMB Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

Feb. 28

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	6⅞-7	9-9⅛	8¼-8⅜	13⅛-13¼	9⅛-9¼	7 13/16-8 1/16	9 7/16-9 9/16	8⅛
2 months	6¾-6⅞	9-9⅛	8⅛-8¼	13⅛-13¼	9 1/16-9⅛	8⅛-8¼	9 7/16-9 9/16	8 ⅛
3 months	6¾-6⅞	9-9⅛	8⅛-8¼	12 13/16-12 15/16	9⅛-9 3/16	7⅞-8	9 7/16-9 9/16	8¼
6 months	6¾-6⅞	9-9⅛	8-8⅛	12 5/16-12 7/16	9 1/16-9½	7⅝-7¾	9 7/16-9 9/16	8⅛
1 year	6 15/16-7 1/16	9-9⅛	7 13/16-7 15/16	11⅝-11¾	9⅛-9¼	7 3/16-7 5/16	9 7/16-9 9/16	8⅛

Sources: All Reuters except ECU: Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

Feb. 28

	Close	Prev.
United States		
Discount rate	6.00	6.00
Prime rate	8¾/9	8¾/9
Federal funds	6⅞	6⅞
Com paper 90-179 days	6.35	6.35
3-month Treasury bills	6.04	6.03
6-month Treasury bills	6.02	6.01
1-year Treasury bills	6.05	5.98
30-year Treasury bond	8.20	8.14
2-month CD's	6.30	6.38
3-month CD's	6.30	6.38
Japan		
Discount rate	6.00	6.00
Call money	8 7/32	8 7/32
2-month interbank	8 3/32	7 29/32
3-month interbank	7 29/32	7 29/32
Germany		
Discount rate	6½	6½
Lombard rate	9.00	9.00
Call money	9.00	8.70
1-month interbank	9.00	9.00
3-month interbank	9.05	9.05
6-month interbank	9.05	9.05
Britain		
Bank base rate	13	13
Call money	13⅞	13¼
3-month interbank	12⅝	12 13/16
6-month interbank	12 3/16	12¼
France		
Intervention rate	9¼	9¼
Call money	9 3/16	9 5/16
1-month interbank	9 3/16	9¼
3-month interbank	9 5/16	9⅜
6-month interbank	9 7/16	9½

Sources: Reuters, Salomon Brothers, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Feb. 28

1 month	7-7⅛
2 months	6⅞-7
3 months	6 13/16-6 15/16
6 months	6 13/16-6 15/16
1 year	6⅞-7

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Feb. 28

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30-day average yield: 6.48
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 6.49
Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

GOLD

Feb. 28

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	362.35	363.25	+2.80
Luxembourg	363.15	—	+2.90
Paris (12.5 kilo)	365.38	364.65	+2.68
Zurich	363.25	363.85	+3.40
London	363.00	362.70	+1.30
New York	—	367.25	+5.70

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.
Source: Reuters.

To the Victors, the Cost of Rebuilding

By Leigh Bruce
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — If Iraq is to have any chance of being rebuilt, the countries that suffered most from its aggression — Saudi Arabia and Kuwait — will eventually have to foot much of the bill, analysts said on Thursday.

Although surprising on the surface and certain to cause controversy, the idea that Iraq's victims would have to pay for its reconstruction over the longer term reflects economic and political reality, analysts said.

They noted, however, that there is no chance that Iraq will attract the massive inflow of funds it will need to reconstruct its devastated economy as long as President Saddam Hussein remains in power.

"It all depends crucially on that question," said Keith Kyle of the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London. "It is quite clear that nobody is going to do a single thing to help that man, nor would anyone that wanted to get away with it politically."

But analysts asserted that the opportunity to construct a lasting peace in the Middle East would depend in part on the willingness of the Gulf states and their Western allies to drop demands for war reparations, to help financially in the rebuilding of Iraq and to prevent oil prices from falling so low that Iraqi income collapses.

"If Iraq is left to rot economically — which it will do without outside help — there will be lots of resentment throughout the Arab world," said Andrew Cunningham of the Cyprus-based Middle East Economic Survey.

"It's in nobody's interest to have an Iraq that is economically destitute and and an Arab world seething with resentment as a result," he added.

Initial estimates are that Iraqi reconstruction will cost upward of $200 billion, more than twice the highest estimates for rebuilding Kuwait, and could take anywhere from a decade to a generation.

Although top Saudi and Kuwaiti figures have recently reiterated their demands for war reparations, they have also said that their views could change if political changes occur in Baghdad.

If Saddam Hussein is jettisoned, the new Iraqi ruler will have to submit to stringent arms-limitation rules if the economic squeeze is to be removed entirely, Mr. Kyle said. He stressed that any financial arrangements to help Iraq would take time to establish.

Nonetheless, analysts said that investing in Iraq could be vital for establishing security in the region and healing the inter-Arab bitterness caused by the war. "The Gulf states are going to have to inject lots of money into Iraq if it is going to have any chance of reconstruction," said Mr. Cunningham.

Moreover, despite their own heavy financial commitments as a result of the war, the Gulf states are the only ones with the financial resources to help and who also have a key strategic interest in doing so. "Germany might want to help, but it has east Germany to worry about," pointed out Mr. Cunningham.

Mr. Kyle agreed, and added that Saudi Arabia would have an additional role to play as the most powerful member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. "How it handles the delicate issue of the price of oil will be a determining factor in stabilizing Iraq," he said.

Senior officials from other Arab countries as well as the United States, Britain, France and Germany have also said they would like to help a post-Saddam Iraq. But that may prove difficult economically and politically.

Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d of the United States has said a reconstruction bank, along the lines of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development for Eastern Europe, might be set up to finance Iraqi reconstruction. Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Syria have held informal talks on the possibility of new Arab institution to do the job.

Even if the country's current rulers are deposed and an institutional framework is found for helping Iraq, the country, already heavily indebted, may have a hard time attracting a substantial share of global public and private investment.

"On paper, there is a huge opportunity for companies wishing to work in Iraq, but it is difficult to see where the massive amount of money it really needs is going to come from," asserted Jonathan Crusoe, an expert on the Iraqi economy with the Middle East Economic Digest.

Western taxpayers could well balk at providing any substantial assistance. Moreover, Iraq has little prospect of paying back any loans.

Analysts said that Iraq will not earn substantial revenues from its oil fields for at least nine months to a year after the lifting of the economic embargo. Returning to pre-crisis production of 2.6 million barrels a day could take five years.

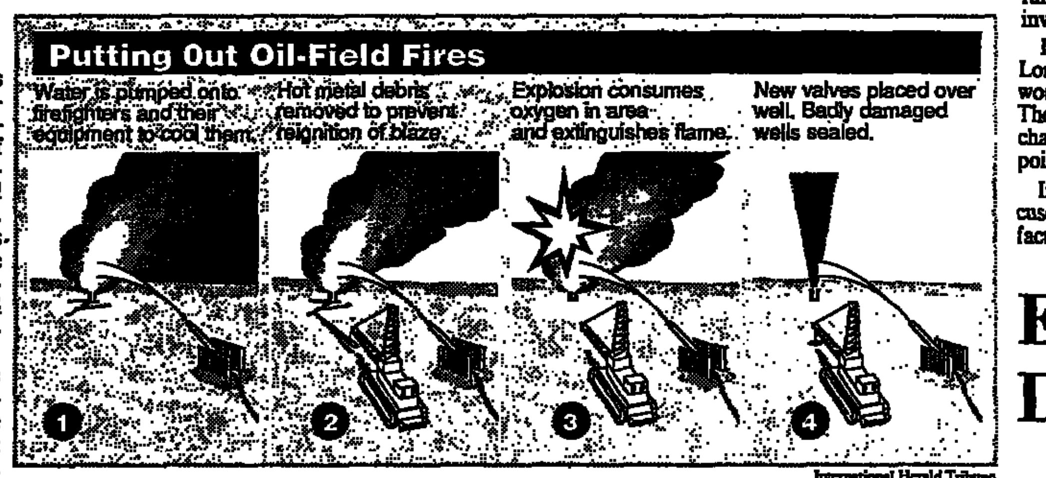
Even that would first require spending more than $2 billion to repair bombed oil pumping, storage and transport facilities. Unlike Kuwait, Baghdad does not have huge foreign assets to use as collateral for loans or to raise cash.

Before the Gulf crisis, Iraq depended on oil for 98 percent of its foreign-exchange earnings. In 1989, the country exported only $423 million

See REBUILD, Page 15

Years of Labor to Tame Kuwait Oil Fires

By Thomas C. Hayes
New York Times Service



International Herald Tribune

DALLAS — The companies hired to extinguish the fires in Kuwait's oil fields are faced with complicated desert conditions, a lack of firefighters and appropriate equipment as well as the booby traps and mines that Iraqi troops left behind.

On top of that, Kuwaiti officials have told firefighters that seismic maps recording the location of producing reserves under the ground were apparently stolen or destroyed by the Iraqi invaders.

The magnitude of the problem is so great — more than 500 free-flowing wells are estimated to be ablaze — that firefighters said it might take up to five years before the last of the fires is put out.

Experts said that the number of oil-field fires, if they include all of the estimated 775 wells in the country, could exceed 1,200. The fear is that Iraqi soldiers in retreat exploded charges that were strapped to gear at additional wellheads, storage tanks and other equipment.

"This is the absolute, worst-case scenario of what the Iraqis could do," said Brian Krause, a firefighter at Red Adair Co. in Houston. "It's something the world has never seen before."

The fires, with flames frequently climbing as high as 500 feet (150 meters) above ground, are likely destroying more than 3 million barrels a day of Kuwait's oil, according to oil-field specialists.

Prior to the Iraqi invasion, Kuwait produced an average of 1.8 million barrels a day from 365 active wells last year. But output easily could have been higher because the country has dozens of prolific wells where oil bubbles to the surface from large pools about 5,000 feet below ground.

How long the fires will burn depends on the type of damage to the wells. If valves or other mechanical restraints at the wellhead or within the wells were destroyed, oil would surge rapidly to the surface and the wells would burn continuously for years.

Fires set on wells that required pumping equipment to flush oil to the surface will burn out on their own because the heat of the fire would have destroyed the pumps. A lack of oxygen in underground reserves keeps fire from spreading to great depths below the surface.

The longer the fires burn, the higher the number of wells that will be destroyed. That total could rise into the hundreds. The allied forces expect to take at least three months to remove land mines near the wells.

Firefighters do not expect to start attacking well blazes for another two or three months after that. That means firefighters will be working in scorching August heat, which typically soars to 49 degrees centigrade (120 degrees Fahrenheit) on the Kuwait desert.

Pipelines carrying water to oil fields from the Gulf have been severed, and firefighting equipment and other safety tools stored near well sites were removed or destroyed, Kuwaiti officials have told firefighters.

Some water is needed for new relief wells that must be drilled to replace severely damaged ones, but most of the water is needed to provide a continuous coolant spray for firefighters.

For desert fires, "we use 4,000-gallon pumps to keep us cool; we're soaked in water all the time," said Coots Matthews, president of Houston-based Boots & Coots Inc.

Red Adair, president of the firefighting company that bears his name, said he had ordered special engines on new equipment to battle the desert blazes, each with enough radiator capacity to hold twice the usual volumes of water.

Mr. Adair, 75, said he had worked on more than 2,500 oil-well fires in 50 years, but nothing compared with the spectacle in Kuwait. His company is one of a handful that specialize in halting oil well

See FIRES, Page 15

Markets Turn Spotlight Onto U.S. Economy

With End of War, Investors Focus on Recession's Length

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — A cease-fire in the Middle East left economists and investors contemplating on Thursday the problems that had been obscured by the fighting. They were especially confounded by the unresolved question of the strength of an American economic rebound and its effect on the rest of the world.

Governments were generally more upbeat than private economists, and financial markets around the world reflected the economists' uncertainty. Most prices improved at the start of trading, then slid back, as what little euphoria there was evaporated.

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange lost ground as investors reassessed their positions amid a weak economy. The Dow Jones industrial average closed 6.93 points lower, at 2,882.18, in heavy trading volume. Analysts said the Dow was consolidating in the upper 2,800 range — its level before the Aug. 2 invasion of Kuwait.

Investors were more confident in London that rebuilding Kuwait would bring an economic bonanza. The key Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100-share index gained 32.9 points to close at 2,380.9.

In Frankfurt, where investors focused their attention on economic factors, including steady interest rates and higher taxes, the key DAX stock index dropped 23.43 points to close at 1,542.09.

President George Bush held a private pep session with U.S. business leaders in Washington, and the White House spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater, noted that "most economists have indicated that the shorter the war, the less the impact on the recession."

But the problem for most economists was summed up by David H. Resler of Nomura Securities in New York. "Peace is positive but nobody knows how much," he said, "although it sure beats the hell out of the alternative."

The one undisputedly positive factor is the expected export demand that will be created by Middle East reconstruction. Carl Weinberg of High Frequency Economics estimated U.S. exports would increase by $30 billion over three years.

Officials at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development also counted this an important factor in underpinning the slowing economies of Europe and Japan. But Mr. Weinberg pointed out that the flip side to purchases by wealthy OPEC nations would occur in the financial markets when Saudi Arabia and especially Kuwait dumped assets or borrowed huge sums to finance their pur-

See REACT, Page 14

End of Conflict Boosts Dollar, but Only Mildly

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The end of the war in the Gulf was rated as only mildly positive for the dollar, which traded in a narrow range Thursday and closed with a small gain against the major European currencies and the yen.

Foreign-exchange traders explained that the victory was fully anticipated and accounted for the dollar's recovery from its record low of 1.4435 Deutsche marks, set on Feb. 11, to its current level of just over 1.52 DM.

"The dollar did well in anticipation of the cease-fire and is now pausing for breath," said Paul Chertkow, chief currency strategist at Citibank in London.

"I'm convinced it's going higher — to 1.60 DM within three months, 1.70 DM within six months and to 1.90 DM in 12 months," he said.

The view that the dollar is headed higher is widely shared.

From a technical perspective "the dollar is in good shape," said Simon Crane, a chartist who heads an advisory service. "It can now run up to 1.55 DM before encountering serious resistance."

On Thursday in New York, the U.S. currency closed at 1.5251 DM, up from 1.5219 DM, and at 133.00 yen, up from 132.25 yen. The dollar gained to 1.3245 Swiss francs from 1.3157 francs, and to 5.1885 French francs from 5.1760 francs. The British pound weakened to $1.9125 from $1.9180.

In earlier London trading, the dollar had also posted gains.

The only question analysts have now is on the timing and size of the U.S. currency's recovery, which is clouded by the still-uncertain economic outlook in the United States

See DOLLAR, Page 14

Japan Treading Softly in Gulf

Government Warns Business on Postwar Deal-Grabbing

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

TOKYO — With Kuwait's ruins still smoldering, Japan's leading industrial giants have been given an official warning not to be seen as "economic invaders" by appearing to grab for major reconstruction contracts.

The warnings have come from government officials and politicians concerned that Japan's status has already been damaged by its seemingly aloof attitude toward the Gulf crisis.

So far, the government has committed $13 billion in aid to the region and the coalition forces, though less than $4 billion has been disbursed, after determining in a lengthy national debate that Japan's "peace constitution" prohibited it from sending forces to join the coalition against Iraq.

Now, in the press here and in private conversations, Japanese industrialists are complaining that they will pay the price for Japan's limited participation.

Although Japan has deep roots in the Arab economies, many of the most lucrative contracts to rebuild Kuwait's infrastructure appear already sewn up by the United States and coalition partners. Not surprisingly, there are already signs of an impending scramble among Japanese companies to secure what is left.

"It is quite natural for many business people to think about the opportunities, especially given their long history in the region," said Yukiharu Kodama, vice minister in the Ministry of International Trade and Industry and one of the senior officials issuing the warnings. "But it will not be good for Japan if the same companies that got out of the Gulf so quickly when the fighting began try to get in again very quickly."

He added that "if they do, I am sure that there will be some sort of reaction" in the Gulf and in the United States.

A similar warning was issued in the parliament by Japan's finance minister, Ryutaro Hashimoto. "We must exercise extreme caution because we do not want to seem like economic invaders," Mr. Hashimoto was quoted as saying during a parliamentary committee meeting.

What Japanese officials fear the most is that over the next few months, Japan may be more welcome in those countries that aligned themselves with Saddam Hussein than those that opposed him. Jordan may be the most conspicuous example.

"They have taken very responsible positions," Ibrahim Izzieddin, the Jordanian information minister, said last week of Germany and Japan. "They've not aligned themselves strongly with any party," he said, adding that there is no comparison "between who drops the bomb and who finances it."

Publicly, Japan's largest trading companies and construction firms said that they were exercising considerable restraint and would only enter projects that they were invited to join. But Adel Hassan, first secretary of the Kuwaiti embassy in Tokyo, said that there have been "a lot of inquiries from all kinds of Japanese companies in recent days" about what they could do.

Without question, Japan's economic ties to Kuwait — and to Iraq — are already well developed. Japanese firms have built hydroelectric dams, desalination plants and electric power generators throughout the region.

At the outbreak of the crisis in August, for example, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries had two major contracts under way in Kuwait, worth more than $2 billion. The company is clearly hoping to go back in, but a spokesman said that "we won't be aggressive salesmen. We are waiting and seeing."

More complicated, perhaps, are Japan's relations with Iraq. Mitsubishi Corp., the parent of the Mitsubishi group, imported an estimated 200,000 barrels of oil a day last year from Iraq. And it has arranged for major projects there, including a giant sculpture in Baghdad that honors the dead from the Iran-Iraq war.

But during that war Baghdad fell far behind in its payments, and Japanese government officials halted several projects. Mitsubishi says little in public about the exact nature of its past dealings with Saddam Hussein.

Like other Japanese firms, Mitsubishi officials said only that they will not decide whether to re-enter the country until United Nations trade sanctions are lifted.

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MARKET DIARY

REACT: *Focus Shifts to Economy*

(Continued from first finance page)

chases, lowering stock prices and raising interest rates.

American businessmen remarked that Europe and Japan were better placed to seize these orders because of aggressive government programs financing or subsidizing exports. "Don't expect much help from our government," said William Archey of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

Among international specialists, John Lipsky of Salomon Brothers in London said U.S. confidence could not rebound enough to serve as a locomotive for the European economy, where confidence has also been falling everywhere except Germany since the invasion of Kuwait. On the contrary, he expects European business to try to restore its profits by limiting capacity, and this to slow investments after the "Europhoria" of the past year.

There is no doubt that the U.S. economy will need a shot in the arm. Thursday's gloomy statistics showed that personal income declined by 0.5 percent in January and spending dropped by 0.6 percent. January's drop in spending was the largest since November 1988.

Allen Sinai of The Boston Co. said that he saw some signs of life in lower interest rates and inflation, but he added: "If people haven't got it they can't spend it. The end of the war may affect confidence and improve consumption, but that pales before the effect of income and jobs, which are still going down."

The economists were alluding to the confidence thesis advanced by the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Alan Greenspan. Perhaps to protect the Fed from political attack, Mr. Greenspan has argued that the war so depressed consumer confidence and spending that it touched off the recession. Therefore, a short, sharp victory would make the economy rebound.

Fed officials confirmed Thursday that he still holds those theories of both the downswing and the upside.

"They are both fallacious," asserted Fabien Linden, who directs the consumer confidence surveys for the Conference Board. He recalled that confidence, as measured by the board's index, dropped 12 percent to about 100 before the invasion of Kuwait and has been sliding since.

Mr. Linden regarded the index's rise from 55.1 in January to 57.7 in February as insignificant in the face of the fact that there were three times as many pessimists as optimists on their personal job outlook.

He also stressed that this had nothing to to with the war. "Victory will improve confidence but it won't catapult the economy."

Mr. Resler said that the Fed's concentration on consumer confidence could put it in "a dangerous box" if economic statistics show the need to loosen credit soon.

He explained, "If they have to wait for statistics, the first dependable numbers that could prove their thesis wrong won't come until May, and they can't wait that long to find out."

N.Y. Stocks

DOLLAR: *Gains Are Modest*

(Continued from first finance page)

and the likely direction of interest rates.

A much weaker economic performance than most analysts expect could result in a further sharp reduction in U.S. interest rates, which could send the dollar back down to its mid-month low before resuming its uptrend.

But the likelihood of such a setback is rated as low.

Even if rates were to fall further than the additional half-point decline that is already anticipated, Stephen Hanna, economist for NatWest Capital Markets in London, cautioned that the dollar might not fall very far.

"The capital flows behind exchange-rate moves are a once-for-all event — those portfolio shifts have already happened. The balance of surprise now is that the recovery starts sooner than is generally expected," he said.

Analysts see the end of the war as giving an important psychological boost to U.S. consumer confidence and increased spending should lift the economy out of its doldrums.

"Rising confidence is positive for the economy," said David Hale, Chicago-based economist for Kemper Financial Services Inc.

The expected boost to confidence "is hard to quantify," added David Morrison, economist for Goldman Sachs in London.

But he calculates that an oil price of $15 to $20 a barrel, down from $30 a barrel three months ago, could boost disposable income by 1.5 percent — and that should fuel spending and lead to stronger U.S. growth.

At the same, the German decision to raise taxes and cut spending to meet the cost of financing recovery in the newly added eastern region is seen as greatly reducing the possibility that the Bundesbank will have to increase its interest rates further.

As a result, the immediate prospect as the U.S. recovery takes hold is that the interest-rate differential with Europe will begin to narrow and growth rates will begin to converge, with Europe slowing and the United States picking up.

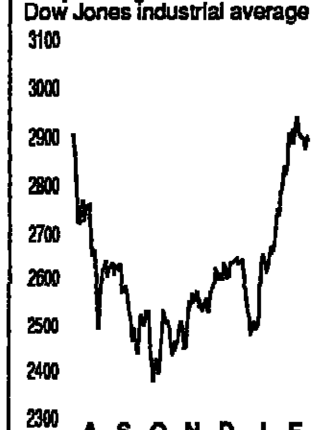
Mr. Morrison estimated that a dollar recovery to 1.70 DM by year-end would not threaten the export-led growth that the United States is counting on because the dollar is still massively undervalued.

Foreign Exchange

Via Associated Press Feb. 28

The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average



IHT

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
RJR Nb n	133754	10¼	9	9⅞	+ ½
FordM	47254	32⅞	31¼	32⅜	+2⅛
vlLTV	44413	2⅝	1⅞	2⅛	+ ¼
WalMt s	43985	37	33½	35⅝	−1¼
WstgE s	36798	27¼	26¼	26½	− ¾
Chryslr	29489	14½	13	14⅛	+1⅛
GnMotr	27958	39⅞	38⅝	39½	+1⅛
PhilMr	22507	67¼	65⅝	66⅛	− ⅜
Fluor	22450	54¾	52⅝	53⅝	+ ½
IBM	21563	131½	127½	128⅝	−2⅝
Dresr s	20986	28½	26½	26⅝	− ⅞
Glaxo	20745	38⅞	37¼	38	+1⅝
Boeing s	20212	48½	47⅜	48¼	+1
PepsiC s	20039	34½	32½	32⅝	−1
RJR Nb wi	19762	10	9¼	9¼	+ ⅜

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
FruitL	15727	13⅛	12⅝	13	+ ⅜
ENSCO	13309	3⅛	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Nabors	7359	8⅛	7⅝	7½	
Hasbro	5040	24½	23¾	24⅜	+ ½
DowC rt	4937	4¼	3⅝	4¼	+ ⅜
vlCntAr	4727	3⅜	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
PrkP wi	4706	11⅛	10½	11	+ ½
EchoBy	4131	8¼	7¾	8	+ ½
CornCr	3815	17⅜	16½	17½	+1
Amdhl	3780	15	14¾	14¾	
Wlnfrd	2829	7	6⅜	6¾	+ ⅛
MedcR	2678	14¼	13½	14	+ ⅜
BAT In	2368	12⅞	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
Hlihav	2288	2¼	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
MichStr	2123	6½	5⅞	6¼	− ¼

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1078	1063
Declined	567	503
Unchanged	410	457
Total Issues	2055	2023
New Highs	92	66
New Lows	3	6

Amex Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	373	315
Declined	218	224
Unchanged	217	248
Total Issues	808	787
New Highs	31	27
New Lows	2	2

Previous NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1,179	1,098
Declined	766	789
Unchanged	2,182	2,246
Total Issues	4,127	4,133

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2910.64	2923.51	2858.42	2882.18 —	6.93
Trans	1137.34	1144.75	1122.36	1131.17	
Util	214.10	214.91	211.90	212.78 —	0.69
Comp	1039.58	1044.73	1023.66	1031.36 —	1.87

Standard & Poor's Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	438.67	433.54	435.00	— 1.00
Transp.	275.61	272.23	273.44	— 0.10
Utilities	143.61	142.51	142.70	— 0.47
Finance	28.04	27.80	27.94	+ 0.14
SP 500	369.91	365.95	367.07	— 0.67
SP 100	351.41	347.12	348.08	— 1.21

NYSE Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	201.85	200.21	200.70	— 0.04
Industrials	252.92	250.55	251.24	— 0.17
Transp.	169.73	168.23	169.21	+ 0.74
Utilities	92.50	92.01	92.11	— 0.21
Finance	142.81	142.17	142.53	+ 0.67

NASDAQ Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	453.65	450.27	453.05	+ 2.23
Industrials	507.21	501.76	504.95	+ 1.07
Finance	417.38	413.90	417.38	+ 3.60
Insurance	518.32	514.64	518.21	+ 3.31
Utilities	559.37	550.98	557.93	+ 8.35
Banks	296.14	293.48	294.73	— 0.32
Transp.	492.28	487.41	491.39	+ 4.18

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
346.13	342.96	346.13	+ 3.16

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
20 Bonds	93.79	— 0.10
10 Utilities	95.75	— 0.09
10 Industrials	91.84	— 0.11

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	223,010,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	255,475,900
Amex 4 p.m. volume	17,680,000
Amex prev. cons. close	18,010,000
NASDAQ 4 p.m. volume	171,463,200
NASDAQ prev. 4 p.m. volume	161,923,100
NYSE volume up	123,586,880
NYSE volume down	77,488,510
Amex volume up	10,868,700
Amex volume down	4,024,830
NASDAQ volume up	84,364,010
NASDAQ volume down	56,934,909

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

	Buy	Sales	Short*
Feb. 27	602,006	666,471	18,363
Feb. 26	609,912	777,226	43,690
Feb. 25	649,178	760,198	22,999
Feb. 22	754,152	827,818	15,068
Feb. 21	632,511	729,456	18,384

*Included in the sales figures.

London Metals

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
ALUMINUM (High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1546.00	1548.00	1548.00	1550.00
Forward	1576.00	1577.00	1576.00	1578.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1326.00	1328.00	1313.00	1314.00
Forward	1299.00	1301.00	1293.00	1294.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	317.00	317.50	307.00	309.00
Forward	327.00	328.00	317.50	319.50
NICKEL Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	8620.00	8625.00	8650.00	8670.00
Forward	8580.00	8581.00	8600.00	8625.00
TIN Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	5610.00	5620.00	5620.00	5625.00
Forward	5705.00	5715.00	5715.00	5720.00
ZINC (Special High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1217.00	1218.00	1201.00	1215.00
Forward	1204.00	1205.00	1198.00	1200.00

Currency Options

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE Feb. 28

Option & Underlying, Strike Price, Calls—Last, Puts—Last (Mar Apr Jun / Mar Apr Jun)

31,250 British Pounds-cents per unit. 50,000 Canadian Dollars-cents per unit. 62,500 German Marks-cents per unit. 6.25 mil Yen-100ths of a cent per unit. 62,500 Swiss Francs-cents per unit.

Total call vol. 33,597; Call open int. 268,168
Total put vol. 25,962; Put open int. 419,435
r—Not traded. s—No option offered.
Last is premium (purchase price).

S&P 100 Index Options

Feb. 27

Calls: total vol. 110,696; total open int. 362,060
Puts: total vol. 108,479; total open int. 478,828

Calls: total vol. 1,875; total open int. 11,288
Puts: total vol. 1,178; total open int. 30,272
Source: CBOE.

European Futures

	Close	High	Low	Prev. Close
SUGAR (FOX) U.S. Dollars per metric ton-lots of 50 tons				
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	215.40	200.00 198.00 212.00
May	192.40	194.60	195.60 190.20 193.20 194.00
Aug	192.00	196.20	195.60 193.40 194.00 196.00
Oct	191.00	195.20	195.00 194.00 192.00 195.00
Dec	190.80	197.20	195.00 195.00 191.80 197.80
Mar	189.60	195.20	195.00 195.00 190.60 195.80
May	191.40	197.60	195.00 195.00 192.40 198.00

Est. Sales 1,871.

COCOA (FOX) Sterling per metric ton-lots of 10 tons

Mar	605	606	608	592	604	605
May	638	639	643	623	630	631
Jul	669	670	671	651	659	660
Sep	694	696	696	677	684	685
Dec	723	724	725	710	715	716
Mar	748	749	750	738	741	742
May	767	768	768	760	761	762

Est. Sales 15,692.

COFFEE (FOX) Sterling per metric ton-lots of 5 tons

Mar	513	514	515	508	519	520
May	533	534	538	530	541	542
Jul	555	556	557	549	557	558
Sep	573	574	575	566	574	575
Nov	590	591	594	584	593	595
Jan	606	607	605	600	610	614
Mar	619	623	N.T.	N.T.	625	637

Est. Sales 16,323.

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
WHITE SUGAR (Matif) Dollars per metric ton-lots of 50 tons				
May	299.00	296.30	297.00 298.50	— 2.80
Aug	295.50	295.50	295.00 297.00	— 3.00
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	267.00 269.50	— 2.80
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	261.00 264.00	— 2.00
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	264.00 268.00	— 2.50
May	N.T.	N.T.	266.00 270.00	— 3.00

Est. sales 196. Prev. sales 695.
Open interest 9,800.

	High	Low	Last	Settle	Ch'ge
GASOIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per metric ton-lots of 100 tons					
Mar	187.00	177.50	180.50	180.75	— 3.50
Apr	170.00	165.00	166.75	166.75	+ 1.75
May	162.50	157.50	160.00	160.00	+ 3.75
Jun	160.00	158.00	160.00	158.00	+ 4.00
Jul	160.50	157.00	159.25	159.25	+ 2.50
Aug	162.50	159.00	161.25	161.00	+ 2.50
Sep	164.50	162.00	163.25	162.00	+ 2.50
Oct	164.25	163.00	164.25	164.25	+ 2.75
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	163.00	+ 4.00

Est. Sales N.A., Prev. sales 10,217.
Open interest 44,713

BRENT CRUDE OIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per barrel-lots of 1,000 barrels					
Apr	18.70	18.15	18.48	18.68	+ 0.75
May	17.93	17.50	17.85	17.84	+ 0.55
Jun	17.40	17.15	17.30	17.27	+ 0.37
Jul	17.21	17.05	17.05	16.95	+ 0.25
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	16.95	+ 0.20
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	16.95	+ 0.20

Est. Sales 23,000. Prev. sales 24,243.
Open interest 68,039

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
OMITTED				
Cherry Corp				
STOCK SPLIT				
General Kinetics — 2-for-1				
INCREASED				
Pennsylvania P&L	Q	.77½	4-1	3-8
United Bankshares	Q	.20	4-1	3-8
REDUCED				
Talley Industries	Q	.05	4-8	3-11
USUAL				
Amer Maize A&B	Q	.16	3-27	3-13
Ametek Inc	Q	.16	3-28	3-15
Angelica Corp	Q	.22	4-2	3-15
Cda Occident Petro	Q	c-.10	4-1	3-14
Conn Energy Corp	Q	.30¾	3-28	3-8
EMC Insurance Grp	Q	.13	3-25	3-11
Florida Pub Util	Q	.25	4-1	3-15
GBC Bancorp	Q	.08	4-15	3-31
Natl Community Bk	Q	.35	4-1	3-15
PHH Corp	Q	.30	4-30	4-5
Santa Monica Bank	Q	.15	4-1	3-13
SanrisBancorp Inc		.12½	4-17	4-3
Worthington Indus	Q	.15	3-29	3-13

c-Canadian rate.
a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	0.702	0.703
Coffee, lb	0.81	0.81
Copper electrolytic, lb	1.2405	1.2405
Iron FOB, ton	213.00	213.00
Lead, lb	0.33	0.33
Silver, troy oz	3.71	3.59
Steel (billets), ton	473.00	473.00
Steel (scrap), ton	106.00	106.00
Tin, lb	3.6725	3.6676
Zinc, lb	0.6025	0.6025

Oil Up as Output Cuts Seen

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Oil prices rose Thursday on the belief that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries would act to cap production in the post-Gulf war period.

In Paris, meanwhile, an official at the International Energy Agency said the agency will soon call off its six-week-old emergency plan for tapping the industrial countries' oil reserves, assuming no more hostilities develop in the Middle East.

The U.S. benchmark, West Texas intermediate, rose 32 cents to $19.18 a barrel for April delivery on the New York Mercantile Exchange. In London, April North Sea Brent rose 65 cents to $18.58.

Traders said the market was convinced OPEC would seek to reintroduce output quotas at a meeting on March 11 in Geneva. News of severe damage to Kuwaiti oil fields also helped to underpin prices, they said. *(Reuters, AP, UPI)*

U.S./AT THE CLOSE

Ford to Trim White-Collar Workers

DEARBORN, Michigan (Reuters) — Ford Motor Co., suffering from a depressed world market and huge losses, on Thursday announced a $3 billion cost-cutting program that will include voluntary retirement and layoffs in its U.S. white-collar work force.

Chairman Harold Poling said the company had already realized half of its $3 billion goal. But he reiterated that the automaker expects to post a "substantial" loss in the first quarter. Ford had its second-biggest quarterly loss ever in the fourth quarter of 1990, $519 million.

Mr. Poling said the company would offer special early retirement to an undisclosed number of U.S. employees in March. Ford has 52,000 salaried employees, not including assembly-line workers. Mr. Poling also said layoffs were "inevitable in the short term."

The company will suspend merit increases for top management and cut merit bonuses by 25 percent, he added.

Investors applauded Ford's moves, pushing its stock up $2 to $32.50 on the New York Stock Exchange.

FDIC Seeks Taxpayer Borrowings

WASHINGTON (AP) — The chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., L. William Seidman, proposed on Thursday a plan to bolster the dwindling fund protecting bank deposits, including authority to borrow $20 billion from taxpayers.

The agency currently finances itself through insurance premiums paid by banks. It can borrow, but only within limits designed to ensure that it repays the borrowing. The plan, which Mr. Seidman outlined at a meeting with reporters, would increase the agency's line of credit at the Treasury to $20 billion from $5 billion.

Borrowing limits would not apply and the money would be available to the FDIC regardless of its condition or the prospects for repayment. But Mr. Seidman said the agency would increase banks' insurance premiums so that banks, not taxpayers, would repay borrowings in the end.

The FDIC is considering raising insurance premiums from the current 19.5 cents per $100 of deposits to 23 cents, effective July 1.

Square D Rejects Schneider Offer

PALATINE, Illinois (Combined Dispatches) — Square D Co., an industrial-control and electrical-products group, on Thursday rejected a $1.8 billion, $78-a-share takeover offer from France's Groupe Schneider SA as inadequate. Square D said it wanted to remain independent.

Square D also said it had filed suit in federal court, seeking to block the takeover on grounds that it would lessen competition in the manufacture and sale of certain industrial control products. *(Reuters, AP)*

Procter Bid Talk Lifts Revlon Bonds

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Bonds issued by Revlon Inc. rose sharply Thursday on a published report that the company's owner is in negotiations to sell it to Procter & Gamble Co., traders said.

Revlon's 11¾ percent senior subordinated notes due 1995 traded at 88, up 4⅛ points on the day. The company's 10⅞ percent debentures due 2010 rose 8¾ points to 78¼.

Dealers cited a New York Post article that said Revlon's owner, Ronald Perelman, is in secret meetings to negotiate a sale to Procter & Gamble. Procter & Gamble declined comment.

Retailers' Earnings Hit in Quarter

NEW YORK (AP) — The slump in consumer spending during the fourth quarter depressed earnings at May Department Stores Inc. and J.C. Penney Co. and led Wal-Mart Stores Inc. to report reduced earnings growth Thursday.

Wal-Mart said its earnings rose 13 percent to $481.8 million, or 42 cents a share, in the quarter ended Jan. 31. Sales rose nearly 28 percent to $10.36 billion.

Penney said earnings declined almost 44 percent to $206 million, or $1.55 a share, in the quarter ended Jan. 26. Sales were essentially flat at $5.53 billion. May's fourth-quarter earnings fell 11 percent to $252 million, or $1.91 a share. Sales rose 1.9 percent to $3.28 billion.

U.S. FUTURES

Via Associated Press Feb. 28

Grains

WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 20,782
Prev. Day Open Int. 51,846 off 1,362

WHEAT (KCBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel
Est. Sales 6,462 Prev. Day Open Int. 22,979 −717

CORN (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 68,048
Prev. Day Open Int. 214,118 off 8,002

SOYBEANS (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 50,922
Prev. Day Open Int. 108,752 off 849

SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 100 tons- dollars per ton

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
212.00	160.60	Mar	167.00	168.40	166.60	168.20	+1.10
208.00	165.50	May	170.90	171.80	169.90	171.30	+.40
209.00	170.00	Jul	174.70	175.50	173.90	174.50	−.10
195.50	172.50	Aug	176.80	177.00	175.60	176.00	−.50
193.50	173.00	Sep	178.30	178.70	177.30	177.60	−.40
189.00	172.50	Oct	179.30	179.80	178.50	179.10	+.10
191.50	174.00	Dec	182.50	182.50	181.60	182.10	−.10
190.50	177.80	Jan	183.50	183.50	183.00	182.50	−.30

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 22,561
Prev. Day Open Int. 54,871 off 1,412

SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
25.61	19.82	Mar	21.21	21.65	21.21	21.64	+.44
25.55	20.15	May	21.60	22.00	21.58	21.98	+.41
25.60	20.85	Jul	21.90	22.34	21.89	22.32	+.42
25.50	20.90	Aug	22.04	22.38	22.04	22.38	+.41
25.10	21.00	Sep	22.35	22.45	22.30	22.45	+.36
24.90	21.08	Oct	22.42	22.50	22.42	22.50	+.35
24.00	21.17	Dec	22.35	22.75	22.35	22.75	+.39
22.95	21.00	Jan	22.55	22.80	22.55	22.75	+.35
22.95	20.10	Mar				22.90	+.38
		May				23.10	+.45

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 17,819
Prev. Day Open Int. 71,759 up 1,271

Livestock

CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
79.80	74.15	Apr	79.32	80.35	79.32	80.22	+.87
76.52	72.15	Jun	76.20	77.05	76.15	77.02	+.85
74.50	70.36	Aug	74.20	74.70	74.20	74.65	+.50
74.85	70.70	Oct	74.67	75.15	74.65	75.12	+.50
75.70	71.75	Dec	75.50	75.90	75.50	75.90	+.45
75.45	72.80	Feb	75.45	75.77	75.45	75.75	+.25
75.70	75.70	Apr				75.70	

Est. Sales 13,257 Prev. Sales 11,414
Prev. Day Open Int. 80,171 up 936

FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 44,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
89.87	80.90	Mar	89.90	90.30	89.85	90.27	+.55
87.87	81.20	Apr	87.90	88.35	87.80	88.22	+.50
86.47	80.20	May	86.30	86.95	86.30	86.77	+.62
85.85	80.20	Aug	85.90	86.50	85.90	86.45	+.75
85.65	79.75	Sep	85.70	86.00	85.70	86.00	+.55
85.35	80.20	Oct	85.50	85.80	85.50	85.77	+.47
85.45	81.20	Nov	85.65	85.95	85.65	85.85	+.45
85.45	84.00	Jan	85.65	85.65	85.65	85.75	+.30

Est. Sales 2,092 Prev. Sales 1,532
Prev. Day Open Int. 14,660 off 27

HOGS (CME) 30,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
51.80	43.60	Apr	50.80	52.10	50.80	51.87	+1.12
56.55	47.70	Jun	56.07	57.40	56.05	56.77	+.70
55.95	48.30	Jul	55.40	56.87	55.40	56.32	+.95
53.50	46.90	Aug	52.20	53.45	52.20	53.20	+1.15
48.20	42.90	Oct	47.20	47.95	47.20	47.65	+.38
48.50	44.50	Dec	47.57	47.70	47.20	47.30	+.25
		Apr	45.00	45.45	45.00	45.45	+1.03
47.25	47.25	Feb	47.25	47.25	47.25	47.32	+.12

Est. Sales 11,660 Prev. Sales 9,869
Prev. Day Open Int. 23,533 up 214

PORK BELLIES (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
73.45	49.20	Mar	62.15	64.22	62.10	64.12	+1.90
73.12	49.50	May	61.80	63.80	61.75	63.80	+2.00
72.80	50.75	Jul	60.95	62.95	60.95	62.87	+1.92
70.05	51.60	Aug	59.10	60.80	59.10	60.80	+2.00
63.00	56.00	Feb	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.18	+2.00
61.00	61.00	Mar	59.00	59.00	59.00	58.65	+1.45

Est. Sales 3,606 Prev. Sales 5,563
Prev. Day Open Int. 9,884 off 31

Food

COFFEE C (NYCSCE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
116.75	81.75	Mar	89.35	90.50	88.35	90.15	+1.10
123.00	84.35	May	91.10	93.00	90.35	92.75	+2.00
111.50	86.90	Jul	93.00	95.25	92.50	95.00	+2.20
113.50	89.50	Sep	95.00	97.20	94.80	97.10	+1.95
116.00	92.50	Dec	98.00	99.95	97.50	99.95	+1.85
107.50	95.50	Mar	103.25	103.25	103.25	102.25	+2.25
105.00	99.00	May	103.00	104.10	102.50	105.05	+1.65
		Jul				106.80	+1.65

Est. Sales 7,087 Prev. Sales 5,098
Prev. Day Open Int. 36,896 off 255

SUGARWORLD 11 (NYCSCE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
15.22	8.06	Mar	9.51	9.51	8.80	8.95	−.73
15.05	8.07	May	8.75	8.83	8.61	8.78	+.02
14.90	8.08	Jul	8.53	8.63	8.43	8.54	+.01
14.40	8.17	Oct	8.53	8.59	8.35	8.49	−.03
10.14	8.31	Mar	8.70	8.73	8.58	8.63	−.01
9.77	8.45	May				8.67	−.01
8.66	8.66	Jul				8.78	+.03

Est. Sales 31,889 Prev. Sales 55,143
Prev. Day Open Int. 126,317 off 4,448

COCOA (NYCSCE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
1587	607	Mar	1105	1117	1105	1110	+25
1572	1000	May	1128	1145	1128	1138	+17
1590	1060	Jul	1162	1176	1162	1172	+17
1515	1178	Sep	1194	1208	1194	1200	+11
1535	1223	Dec	1240	1250	1240	1251	+18
1538	1271	Mar	1286	1286	1284	1297	+17
1385	1295	May	1312	1315	1312	1316	+13
		Jul				1346	+13

Est. Sales 4,189 Prev. Sales 2,662
Prev. Day Open Int. 37,811 up 407

ORANGE JUICE (NYCE) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
190.50	101.20	Mar	112.80	113.20	111.15	111.35	−2.20
190.00	101.50	May	112.75	112.75	110.50	111.10	−2.20
180.00	102.50	Jul	113.75	113.75	112.00	112.00	−2.05
127.00	106.00	Sep	115.20	115.20	113.30	113.30	−1.90

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 644
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,128 off 59

Metals

HI GRADE COPPER (COMEX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
122.60	92.30	Mar	114.30	115.25	114.10	114.70	+.90
117.90	99.85	Apr	113.00	113.20	113.00	112.80	+.85
117.80	97.00	May	111.25	112.30	110.70	111.50	+1.05
115.00	102.30	Jun	111.00	111.00	111.00	110.50	+.95
113.50	96.50	Jul	109.30	109.90	108.80	109.45	+1.00
107.50	102.00	Aug				108.65	+.90
110.50	95.50	Sep	107.90	108.10	107.80	107.85	+.80
106.00	101.50	Oct				107.10	+.80
105.00	101.00	Nov				106.55	+.85
108.50	94.90	Dec	106.00	106.40	105.60	105.95	+.90
104.50	99.55	Jan				105.30	+.85
106.80	96.00	Mar				104.55	+.85
106.20	100.00	May	104.40	104.80	104.40	103.95	+.85
103.00	101.10	Jul				103.55	+.80
103.00	102.00	Sep	103.45	103.45	103.45	103.35	+.80
		Dec				103.05	+.80

Est. Sales 8,000 Prev. Sales 8,448
Prev. Day Open Int. 34,502 up 27,502

SILVER (COMEX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
665.0	350.5	Mar	364.0	374.5	362.5	372.9	+15.9
369.5	369.0	Apr				374.8	+15.8
647.0	355.0	May	370.0	379.5	367.0	377.3	+15.8
667.5	360.1	Jul	374.0	384.5	373.0	382.0	+16.0
654.0	367.5	Sep	381.0	389.0	376.0	386.8	+16.2
623.5	374.0	Dec	386.5	395.0	384.5	393.9	+16.5
596.0	404.0	Jan				395.3	+16.7
613.0	382.0	Mar	395.0	399.5	393.0	401.3	+16.8
589.0	385.0	May				406.4	+17.0
557.0	395.0	Jul				411.6	+17.2
482.5	415.0	Sep	412.0	412.0	412.0	417.2	+17.4
439.0	408.0	Dec	418.0	418.0	418.0	425.7	+17.7

Est. Sales 26,000 Prev. Sales 40,842
Prev. Day Open Int. 104,309 off 452

PLATINUM (NYME) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
554.50	373.50	Apr	398.50	408.50	398.50	405.70	+9.80
528.50	378.00	Jul	404.00	413.00	404.00	410.00	+9.90
513.00	383.50	Oct	413.00	415.50	413.00	414.20	+10.10
451.50	387.00	Jan	410.00	420.00	410.00	417.80	+10.10
438.50	396.00	Apr	423.80	423.80	423.80	422.60	+9.80

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 6,055
Prev. Day Open Int. 16,831 up 998

PALLADIUM (NYME) 100 troy oz- dollars per oz

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
142.00	79.50	Mar	84.00	87.30	84.00	87.05	+3.60
125.25	88.00	Jun	85.25	89.00	85.25	88.45	+3.40
119.40	80.75	Sep	88.00	89.75	87.50	89.10	+3.40
114.50	82.50	Dec	88.25	88.70	88.25	90.35	+3.40
135.75	88.75	Mar				91.10	+3.40

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 567
Prev. Day Open Int. 4,412 off 194

GOLD (COMEX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
408.50	355.50	Mar	367.40	367.40	367.40	367.40	+5.70
460.00	357.00	Apr	365.80	370.30	364.50	369.00	+5.70
		May				370.70	+5.80
466.20	360.50	Jun	368.60	374.00	368.00	372.50	+5.90
468.00	363.50	Aug	372.40	373.80	372.40	375.80	+5.90
476.00	368.00	Oct	376.00	376.70	374.90	379.20	+6.00
483.00	370.50	Dec	379.20	382.70	377.90	382.70	+6.10
456.50	374.00	Feb				386.30	+6.10
446.00	383.50	Apr				389.90	+6.20
467.00	385.00	Jun	391.40	392.00	391.40	393.70	+6.30
426.50	389.00	Aug				397.40	+6.50
410.80	389.50	Oct				401.40	+6.70
405.00	399.00	Dec				405.30	+6.90

Est. Sales 40,000 Prev. Sales 20,239
Prev. Day Open Int. 100,122 off 1,113

Financial

US T. BILLS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
94.29	91.66	Mar	93.96	93.96	93.90	93.93	−.02
94.52	91.52	Jun	94.18	94.19	94.11	94.13	−.05
94.43	91.60	Sep	94.05	94.05	94.04	94.01	−.05
94.13	92.24	Dec				93.72	−.05
93.95	93.47	Mar				93.75	−.25
		Jun				93.75	

Est. Sales 7,735 Prev. Sales 8,700
Prev. Day Open Int. 42,287 off 1,944

5 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
102.100	97.000	Mar	101.085	101.115	101.025	101.040	−.040
101.285	99.010	Jun	100.275	100.300	100.200	100.220	−.050

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 19,345
Prev. Day Open Int. 90,369 off 254

10 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
101-3	92-23	Mar	99-24	99-24	99-6	99-10	−8
100-21	93-18	Jun	99-4	99-8	98-20	98-24	−10
100-1	97	Sep	98-18	98-18	98-6	98-7	−12
		Dec				97-23	−13

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 44,978
Prev. Day Open Int. 86,174 up 829

US TREASURY BONDS (CBT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
99-12	79-21	Mar	96-19	96-27	96	96-5	−12
99-4	82-18	Jun	96-7	96-8	95-12	95-17	−13
99-5	85-29	Sep	95-16	95-18	94-26	94-30	−13
98-20	85-19	Dec	95-1	95-1	94-8	94-12	−13
98-13	85-14	Mar	94-7	94-7	93-25	93-27	−13
97-19	85-3	Jun	93-21	93-21	93-11	93-11	−13
95-8	87-14	Sep	93-1	93-1	92-27	92-27	−13
94-11	85-6	Dec	93-1	93-1	92-12	92-12	−13

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 354,275
Prev. Day Open Int. 255,888 off 17,550

MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBT) $1000x Index-pts & 32nds of 100 pct

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
93-11	85	Mar	91-18	91-23	91-10	91-11	−7
93-2	84-26	Jun	90-25	91-3	90-19	90-19	−5
92-11	84-7	Sep	90-18	90-22	90-5	90-5	−6

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 3,872
Prev. Day Open Int. 14,525 up 327

EURODOLLARS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
93.37	89.96	Mar	93.14	93.16	93.12	93.13	
93.49	89.91	Jun	93.30	93.32	93.25	93.26	−.02
93.35	90.04	Sep	93.14	93.14	93.05	93.06	−.04
93.03	90.04	Dec	92.73	92.74	92.65	92.66	−.04
92.89	90.09	Mar	92.57	92.57	92.49	92.50	−.04
92.62	90.35	Jun	92.29	92.29	92.21	92.22	−.04
92.35	90.32	Sep	92.05	92.05	91.98	91.98	−.04
92.04	90.24	Dec	91.75	91.76	91.69	91.70	−.03
91.99	90.28	Mar	91.68	91.71	91.66	91.65	−.03
91.89	90.27	Jun	91.59	91.60	91.54	91.54	−.03
91.81	90.27	Sep	91.49	91.51	91.45	91.45	−.03
91.66	90.22	Dec	91.33	91.34	91.28	91.28	−.03
91.66	90.24	Mar	91.33	91.33	91.26	91.27	−.03
91.57	90.40	Jun	91.23	91.23	91.17	91.18	−.03
91.52	90.36	Sep	91.18	91.18	91.11	91.12	−.03
91.44	90.74	Dec	91.08	91.08	91.01	91.02	−.03

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 113,267
Prev. Day Open Int. 746,863 up 3,701

BRITISH POUND (IMM) $ per pound- 1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
1.9898	1.6410	Mar	1.9136	1.9144	1.9010	1.9052	−60
1.9600	1.7660	Jun	1.8876	1.8894	1.8750	1.8800	−54
1.9348	1.8300	Sep	1.8642	1.8642	1.8602	1.8600	−50

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 14,969
Prev. Day Open Int. 31,102 up 781

CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM) $ per dlr- 1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.8691	.7990	Mar	.8675	.8686	.8674	.8682	+15
.8630	.7995	Jun	.8614	.8627	.8614	.8623	+17
.8574	.7985	Sep	.8560	.8560	.8560	.8577	+19
.8530	.8175	Dec				.8529	+21
.8360	.8260	Mar				.8486	+23
.8330	.8330	Jun				.8444	+32

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 4,769
Prev. Day Open Int. 31,626 up 198

GERMAN MARK (IMM) $ per mark- 1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.6912	.5820	Mar	.6572	.6579	.6532	.6548	−11
.6870	.6233	Jun	.6535	.6542	.6494	.6511	−11
.6810	.6391	Sep	.6507	.6507	.6461	.6476	−11
.6770	.6340	Dec				.6452	−11

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 40,545
Prev. Day Open Int. 68,791 up 1,067

JAPANESE YEN (IMM) $ per yen- 1 point equals $0.000001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.008040	.006315	Mar	.007548	.007555	.007501	.007510	−57
.008010	.006645	Jun	.007527	.007535	.007482	.007489	−59
.007870	.007346	Sep	.007490	.007490	.007490	.007480	−59
.007559	.007559	Dec				.007478	−59
		Mar				.007488	−59

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 24,835
Prev. Day Open Int. 61,838 off 136

SWISS FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.8108	.6580	Mar	.7582	.7594	.7520	.7534	−56
.8084	.7065	Jun	.7554	.7566	.7492	.7507	−58
.8055	.6916	Sep	.7535	.7535	.7535	.7484	−60
.8090	.7570	Dec	.7500	.7500	.7450	.7469	−65

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 36,729
Prev. Day Open Int. 40,515 up 2,246

Industrials

COTTON 2 (NYCE) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
87.70	63.82	Mar	85.65	87.25	85.05	87.10	+1.45
87.95	64.40	May	85.75	87.70	85.78	87.43	+1.31
86.95	65.67	Jul	84.52	86.20	84.12	85.98	+1.16
74.35	66.77	Oct	71.80	73.00	71.80	72.77	+.72
69.40	63.75	Dec	67.70	68.25	67.50	68.13	+.28
69.85	64.65	Mar	68.40	68.40	68.25	68.65	+.07
70.15	65.10	May	68.50	68.80	68.50	68.80	−.03
70.30	66.50	Jul				68.80	+.13

Est. Sales 8,000 Prev. Sales 6,265
Prev. Day Open Int. 46,355 up 274

HEATING OIL (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
96.50	50.70	Mar	63.60	66.15	63.10	64.75	+.34
92.00	49.30	Apr	55.90	56.30	55.00	55.10	−.25
88.50	48.40	May	52.25	53.00	51.60	51.48	+.03
85.75	48.00	Jun	50.00	51.60	50.40	50.50	+.48
85.00	48.00	Jul	50.60	51.00	50.20	50.28	+.73
85.07	49.00	Aug	50.80	51.45	50.80	51.45	+1.38
84.28	50.25	Sep	52.60	52.90	52.40	52.40	+.98
85.00	51.30	Oct	53.60	53.65	53.50	53.50	+1.08
78.00	52.30	Nov	54.50	54.50	54.50	54.50	+1.08
82.62	53.30	Dec	55.40	55.70	55.40	55.40	+.98
68.50	53.40	Jan	55.40	55.40	55.25	55.40	+.98
57.60	52.25	Feb	54.10	54.10	54.10	54.10	+.83
53.75	51.40	Mar	53.50	53.50	53.50	53.50	+2.73
		Jun	49.00	49.00	49.00	49.00	+1.73

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 36,485
Prev. Day Open Int. 84,704 off 1,220

CRUDE OIL (NYME) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
33.90	17.45	Apr	19.30	19.50	19.07	19.18	+.32
32.70	17.20	May	18.85	19.10	18.67	18.79	+.29
31.50	16.65	Jun	18.55	18.70	18.32	18.45	+.26
30.40	16.80	Jul	18.35	18.50	18.16	18.25	+.20
29.50	16.90	Aug	18.25	18.45	18.13	18.30	+.27
28.72	16.90	Sep	18.25	18.48	18.24	18.33	+.34
28.40	17.04	Oct	18.35	18.60	18.28	18.43	+.30
28.10	17.20	Nov	18.36	18.62	18.30	18.49	+.31
27.70	17.10	Dec	18.45	18.60	18.35	18.45	+.32
27.60	17.25	Jan	18.45	18.65	18.34	18.55	+.29
27.00	17.50	Feb	18.45	18.65	18.40	18.45	+.17
26.75	17.25	Mar	18.39	18.55	18.39	18.46	+.15
26.50	17.50	Apr	18.40	18.48	18.40	18.40	+.20
24.50	17.70	Jun	18.38	18.40	18.38	18.48	+.04
22.11	17.90	Jul	18.40	18.70	18.40	18.70	+.32
18.90	17.75	Aug	18.40	18.40	18.40	18.40	+.01
24.00	18.25	Dec	18.50	18.70	18.46	18.70	+.27

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 72,480
Prev. Day Open Int. 269,695 up 5,099

UNLEADED GASOLINE (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
95.00	50.65	Mar	68.50	69.50	65.00	65.50	−1.70
98.25	54.90	Apr	65.10	65.50	64.30	64.85	+.25
97.00	54.05	May	62.90	63.25	62.20	62.40	+.10
95.50	54.90	Jun	60.95	61.10	60.20	60.80	+.45
82.70	55.25	Jul	58.25	59.10	58.10	58.80	+.55
90.50	53.50	Aug	56.20	56.90	56.20	56.90	+.95
87.00	51.60	Sep	54.40	54.90	54.30	54.90	+.45
86.75	49.75	Oct	52.55	52.55	52.55	52.55	+.85
66.75	48.60	Nov	51.25	51.25	51.25	51.25	+.65

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 29,059
Prev. Day Open Int. 76,263 up 47

Stock Indexes

SP COMP. INDEX (CME) points and cents

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
382.20	298.00	Mar	370.20	371.40	366.38	366.80	−2.30
383.35	300.90	Jun	373.30	374.70	369.35	370.00	−2.30
376.10	304.00	Sep	375.70	376.90	372.60	372.60	−2.45

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 63,592
Prev. Day Open Int. 173,162 off 450

NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE) points and cents

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
207.80	163.85	Mar	201.90	202.70	200.05	200.30	−1.20
204.60	165.85	Jun	203.45	204.25	201.65	201.85	−1.15
205.50	173.10	Sep	205.00	205.30	204.00	203.35	−1.15
206.00	175.50	Dec	206.40	206.40	205.40	204.85	−1.15

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 7,210
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,044 up 101

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,035.80 f	1,029.20 f
Reuters	1,690.90	1,688.60
D.J. Futures	N.A.	128.09
Com. Research	215.55	213.81

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

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WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Presse Feb. 28

Amsterdam	Close	Prev.
ABN Amro Hld	37.90	38
ACF Holding	40.50	41
Aegon	122.40	122.50
Ahold	73.90	71.90
Akzo	92.90	91.80
AMEV	55	55
A'Dam Rubber	3.80	3.70
Bols	188	185.20
Buhrmann Tett	58.40	58.50
Center Parcs	25.25	24.50
CSM	80.40	79.50
DAF	23	23.10
DSM	103.40	100.60
Elsevier	77	78.60
Fokker	30.40	29.90
Gist-Brocades	32.70	31.70
Heineken	145	144.90
Hoogovens	52.20	50.50
Hunter Douglas	65	64.70
IHC Caland	53.80	52.50
Inter Mueller	79.50	80
KLM	26.70	26.30
KNP	45.70	45.20
Nat Neder	54	53.30
Nedlloyd	48.70	48
NMB Postbank	43.30	43
Oce Grinten	47	47
Pakhoed	176.30	177
Philips	26.80	26.30
Robeco	96.40	95.40
Rodamco	55	55.60
Rolinco	91.80	91.20
Rorento	62.90	62.90
Royal Dutch	139.60	136.80
Unilever	148.90	147.60
Van Ommeren	42.10	41.20
VMF Stork	47.20	46.40
VNU	89.70	89
Wessanen	73.50	73.50
Wolters Kluwer	52.90	53.80

CBS Gen'l Trend Index : 89.28
Previous : 88.58

Brussels	Close	Prev.
AG Fin	7730	7310
Arbed	3740	3635
Barco	1298	1290
Bekaert	8060	7950
Cockerill	163	160
Cobepa	5420	5350
Delhaize	6500	6440
Electrabel	4735	4725
GB-Inno-BM	47.50	47.50
GBL	3630	3650
Gevaert	7360	7300
Hoboken	12300	12600
Intercom	182.75	182.75
Kredietbank	3975	3895
Petrofina	11300	11275
Royal Belge	4580	4520
Soc Gen Banque	5060	5020
Soc Gen Belgique	2370	2300
Sofina	11775	11500
Solvay	12125	11950
Tractebel	3430	3398
UCB	18050	17825
Powerfin	2800	2795

Current Stock Index : 5613.78
Previous : 5535.79

Frankfurt	Close	Prev.
AEG	204.50	212
Allianz Hold	2385	2440
Altana	520	528
Aska	785	785
BASF	229.60	231
Bayer	257.70	262
Bay Hypo bank	352	359
Bay Vereinsbk	361.50	370
BBC	N.Q.	800
BHF Bank	416	422
BMW	468	480
Commerzbank	263.50	269.40
Continental	242	242.50
Daimler Benz	609	615.50
Degussa	339.50	341.30
Dt Babcock	168.20	171
Deutsche Bank	646.50	655
Douglas	715	727.90
Dresdner Bank	367	371.30
Feldmuehle	460	460
Harpener	385	405
Henkel	521	520
Hochtief	1251	1258
Hoechst	241.50	240.50
Hoesch	240	240.50
Holzmann	1278	1272
Horten	183.50	185
IWKA	290	295
Kali Salz	147.20	143.50
Karstadt	552	570
Kaufhof	464	475
KHD	177	180
Kloeckner Werke	137.50	138.50
Krupp Stahl	130.50	132
Linde	800.50	808
Lufthansa	127	127.30
MAN	372.80	378
Mannesmann	283.50	287
Metallgesell	475	483.50
Muench Rueck	2400	2400
Nixdorf	273.50	273.50
PKI	505	505
Porsche	820	810
Preussag	276	279
PWA	244	245
RWE	402	407
Rheinmetall	336	334
Schering	738	750.50
SEL	349	352
Siemens	619.50	630

Frankfurt (cont.)	Close	Prev.
Thyssen	218	218.90
Varta	320	319
Veba	335	341
VEW	214	214
Viag	334	347
Volkswagen	361	371.50
Wella	730	740

DAX Index : 1542.09
Previous : 1565.62
FAZ Index : 463.95
Previous : 659.44

Helsinki	Close	Prev.
Amer A	61	67
Enso-Gutzeit	18	20.50
K.O.P.	35	35
Kymmene	68	64
Metra	73	74
Nokia	71.90	71
Pohjola	98	96
Repola	58.50	58
Stockmann	120	122

Unitas Index : 485.90
Previous : 482.70

Hong Kong	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	15.60	14.60
Cathay Pacific	8.85	8.40
Cavendish Int'l	3.95	3.95
Cheung Kong	14.80	14.70
China Light Pwr	17.90	17.70
Dairy Farm Int'l	11.50	11.40
Hang Lung Dev	6.70	6.55
Hang Seng Bank	28.60	28.80
Henderson Land	10.30	10.40
HK Air Eng.	18.30	17.80
HK China Gas	11.50	11.20
HK Electric	10.60	10.50
HK Land	8.15	8.05
HK Realty Trust	5.05	5
HK Shang Bank	5.90	5.85
HK Shang Htls	4.40	4.20
HK Telecomm	7.15	7.20
HK Ferry	4.43	4.40
Hutch Whampoa	13.60	13.40
Hysan Dev	1.31	1.28
Jardine Math.	31.50	31.50
Jardine Str Hld	15.60	15.30
Kowloon Motor	7.10	7.15
Mandarin Orient	5.15	5.15
Miramar Hotel	5.80	5.75
New World Dev	9.10	8.85
SHK Props	17.90	17.70
Stelux	3.23	3.10
Swire Pac A	18.40	17.90
Tai Cheung Pros	4.13	4.08
TVE	1.12	1.12
Wharf Hold	9.30	9.20
Wing On Co	8.90	8.85
Winsor Ind.	8.45	8.15
World Int'l	5.05	4.90

Hang Seng Index : 3552.14
Previous : 3512.79

Johannesburg	Close	Prev.
AECI	14.25	14.25
Altech	90	91
Anglo Amer	97	95.25
Barlows	38.50	38.25
Blyvoor	8	8
Buffels	40	38
GFSA	59	56.75
Harmony	21	21
Highveld Steel	13.90	13.90
Kloof	24	23.25
Nedbank Grp	11.25	11.15
Rusplat	66.25	63
SA Brews	44.75	44.50
St Helena	21.50	21.50
Sasol	12.20	12.50
Welkom	14.25	14
Western Deep	83	78

Composite Stock Index : 2809
Previous : 2767

London	Close	Prev.
Allied Lyons	5.20	5.25
Anglo Am Gld	30.75	30.63
AA Corp	15.38	15.38
Asda-MFI Gp	1.33	1.35
Ass Brit Foods	4.75	4.78
Barclays	4.16	4.02
Bass	10.27	10.20
B.A.T.	6.78	6.60
Blue Circle	2.66	2.60
BOC Group	5.51	5.60
Boots	3.62	3.64
Bowater	5.54	5.49
BAe	6.12	6.15
BAA	4.12	4.10
Brit Airways	1.66	1.57
British Gas	2.42	2.39
BP	3.31	3.26
British Steel	1.36	1.31
Brit Telecom	3.11	3.07
BTR	3.93	3.74
Burmah Oil	5.53	5.47
Cable Wire	5.35	5.33
Cadbury Sch	3.64	3.66
Charter Cons	4.87	4.82
Comm Union	5.30	5.25
Cookson	1.28	1.31
Courtaulds	3.79	3.71
Dalgety	3.96	3.92
De Beers	N.A.	12
Dixons	1.72	1.74
Driefontein	5.33	5.23
Eurotunnel	5.10	5.12
Fisons	4.26	4.23
Gen Acc F	5.30	5.43
GEC	2.02	2
GKN	3.67	3.63
Glaxo	9.75	9.10
Grand Met	7.36	7.25
Gt Univ Stores	14.50	14.50
GRE	2.15	2.11
Guinness	8.05	7.85
Hanson Tr	2.30	2.26
Hawker Sidd	5.37	5.13
ICI	10.28	9.93
Kingfisher	4.35	4.25
Land Sec	5.36	5.39
Legal Gen Grp	4.20	4.20
Lloyds Bank	3.34	3.38
Lonrho	2.35	2.28
Lucas Ind	1.47	1.54
Marks Sp	2.45	2.45
Maxwell	1.40	1.40
MB Group	1.93	1.91
Midland Bk	1.88	1.81
NatWest	3.11	3.10
Pearson Grp	7.22	7.20
P and O	5.96	5.82
Pilkington	1.86	1.94
Prudential	2.31	2.28
Racal Elec	2.10	2.06
Randfontein	N.Q.	1.69
Rank Org	7.15	7.05
Reed Int'l	4.25	4.15
Reuters	8	7.97
Rolls Royce	1.66	1.62
Royal Dutch	N.Q.	—
Royal Ins	4.58	4.47
RTZ	5.39	5.18
Saatchi	0.18	0.18
Sainsbury	3.27	3.23
Sears Holds	0.91	0.92
Shell	4.49	4.65
Skbeec	7.02	6.97
STC	3.10	3.10
Std Chart Bk	2.92	2.75
Storehouse	1.08	1.10
Sun Alliance	3.67	3.61
Tate and Lyle	3.40	3.36
Tesco	2.45	2.46
Thorn EMI	7.03	6.90
T.I. Group	5.02	4.97
Trafalgar Hse	2.52	2.50
THF	2.70	2.66
Ultramar	3.49	3.40
Unilever	7.08	7.03
Utd Biscuits	3.74	3.70
Vickers	2.16	2.10
War Loan 3½	35.44	35.56
Wellcome	5.08	5
Woolworth	N.Q.	

F.T. 30 Index : 1918.70
Previous : 1877.80
F.T.S.E. 100 Index : 2380.90
Previous : 2348.00

Madrid	Close	Prev.
Bco. Bilbao/Viz.	2955	2930
Banco Central	4595	4600
Bco. Santander	5120	5180
Banesto	3815	3800
CEPSA	1850	1880
Dragados	2800	2820
Iberduero	701	709
Telefonica	934	933

S.E. General Index : 264.13
Previous : 264.08

Milan	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	4470	4540
Bastogi	259	262
Ciga hotels	2980	2938
CIR	2540	2590
Cred Ital	2610	2610
Enimont	1551	1551
Eridania	7650	7595
Ferruzzi Fin.	2298	2300
Ferruzzi Agr.	70	69.90
Fiat SPA	5560	5690
Generali	35400	35460
IFI	14250	14600
Italcem	21890	21785
Italgas	2855	2843
Italmobiliare	72490	72700
Mediobanca	15680	15780
Montedison	1460	1457
Olivetti	3770	3820
Pirelli	1790	1770
RAS	19400	19560
Rinascente	5965	6050
Saipem	2000	1790
SIP	1390	1405
SME	2970	3002
Snia	1660	1670
Standa	33800	33400
Stet	2160	2190
Toro Assi Risp	22320	22148

MIB current Index : 1113.00
Previous : 1115.00

Montreal	Close	Prev.
Alcan Aluminum	25⅜	25½
Bank Montreal	33¾	33½
Bell Canada	41⅞	41⅜
Bombardier A	18⅛	18⅛
Bombardier B	16¼	16½
Cambior	10½	10⅜
Cascades	4.55	4½
Dominion Text A	6⅞	6⅞
Donohue	12⅜	12½
MacMillan Bl	18⅛	18⅜
Memotec	8¼	8½
Natl Bk Canada	9⅛	9⅜
Power Corp.	17¼	17⅜
Provigo	11½	11⅜
Quebec Tel	14⅞	15
Quebecor A	17¼	N.Q.
Quebecor B	16⅛	16
Videotron	13⅝	14

Industrials Index : 1795.67
Previous : 1779.44

Paris	Close	Prev.
Accor	787	781
Air Liquide	675	664
Alcatel Alsthom	593	574
Avions Dassault	425	460
Bancaire (Cie)	513	510
BIC	696	650
Bongrain	2561	2555
Bouygues	611	551
BSN-GD	792	793
Carrefour	3582	3435
Cerus	129	127
Chargeurs	803	787
Club Med	491.80	478.50
Elf-Aquitaine	319.50	295
Europe 1	1249	1235
Gen. Eaux	2487	2446
Hachette	223	215.80
Havas	521	487.50
Imetal	280	285
Lafarge Coppee	389.80	384.50
Legrand	3750	3718
Oreal (L')	529	513
L.V.M.H.	3838	3818
Matra	284.50	276
Merlin Gerin	548	532
Michelin B	88.40	88
Moulinex	104.90	100.20
Occidentale	709	710
Paribas	490	482
Pernod-Ricard	1181	1155
Perrier	1409	1406
Peugeot	515	503
Printemps (Au)	644	645
Radiotechnique	353	366
Raff. St. Louis	1346	1358
Redoute (La)	3575	3629
Roussel Uclaf	1863	1940
Saint Gobain	415.70	399.50
Sanofi	813	812
S.E.B.	1285	1260
Skis Rossignol	768	741
Ste Generale A	430	409.30
Suez	326.50	318
Telemecanique	4500	4500
Thomson-CSF	137.80	123.70
Total	669	659
Valeo	403	407

CAC 40 Index : 1759.79
Previous : 1712.31

Sao Paulo	Close	Prev.
Banco do Brasil	48.50	47.30
Bradesco	5.20	5
Brahma	25	24
Paranapanema	2.72	2.54
Petrobras	610	579
Vale Rio Doce	115	102.80
Varig	19	19

Bovespa Index : 72597
Previous : 67262

Singapore	Close	Prev.
City Dev.	3.14	3.14
DBS	11.30	10.80
Fraser Neave	8.40	8.55
Harrisons Plant	1.52	1.52
Haw Par	2.65	2.63
Hume	N.Q.	3.88
Inchcape	4.46	4.48
Keppel	6.95	7.15
KL Kepong	3.18	3.16
Lum Chang	1.28	1.22
Malayan Banking	4.48	4.40
OCBC	8.60	8.40
OUB	5.50	5.50
OUE	7.25	6.80
Sembawang	6.75	6.70
Shangrila	6.30	6.05
Sime Darby	2.75	2.76
SIA	12.60	11.90
S'pore Land	6.45	6.10
S'pore Press	8.20	8.15
Sing Steamship	2.91	2.89
Straits Trading	2.89	2.89
UOB	6.85	6.95
United Overseas	1.69	1.67

Straits Times Ind. : 1459.57
Previous : 1443.35

Stockholm	Close	Prev.
AGA	270	282
Alfa Laval	251	251
Asea	640	640
Astra-A	497	496
Atlas Copco	212	208
Electrolux B	214	210
Ericsson	202	199
Esselte-A	118	112
Handelsbanken	131	125
Norsk Hydro	182.50	176
Procordia AF	160	157
Saab-Scania	287	286
Sandvik	298	295
SCA-A	120	120
S-E. Banken	67	66
Skandia F	179	178
Skanska	410	415
SKF	91	95
Stora	312	315
Trelleborg B	121	120
Volvo	280	265

Affaersvaerlden : 1040.60
Previous : 1031.30

Sydney	Close	Prev.
ANZ	3.53	3.52
BHP	10.55	10.50
Boral	3.74	3.75
Bougainville	0.71	0.73
Coles Myer	9.36	9.48
Comalco	4	4
CRA	11	10.95
CSR	5.22	5.18
Dunlop	5.34	5.34
Elders IXL	0.41	0.41
ICI Australia	3.80	3.70
Magellan	2.05	2.05
MIM	1.56	1.53
Nat Aust Bank	6.24	6.26
News Corp	8.26	8.02
N Broken Hill	1.93	1.90
Poseidon	1.43	1.35
QCT Resources	1.15	1.14
Santos	3.79	3.48
TNT	1.49	1.49
Western Mining	4.63	4.62
Westpac Banking	4.13	4.13
Woodside	2.84	2.82

All ordinaries Index : 1485.60
Previous : 1398.20

Tokyo	Close	Prev.
Akai Electr	760	773
Asahi Chemical	790	790
Asahi Glass	1370	1330
Bank of Tokyo	1240	1220
Bridgestone	1120	1100
Canon	1550	1550
Casio	1140	1130
C.Itoh	766	750
Dai Nippon Print	1620	1590
Daiwa House	2030	1990
Daiwa Securities	1390	1370
Fanuc	5240	5200
Fuji Bank	2560	2500
Fuji Photo	3620	3600
Fujitsu	1220	1230
Hitachi	1300	1290
Hitachi Cable	1040	1030
Honda	1400	1370
Ito Yokado	4190	4170
Japan Airlines	1290	1280
Kajima	1630	1600
Kansai Power	3080	3050
Kawasaki Steel	469	456
Kirin Brewery	1580	1540
Komatsu	975	940
Kubota	795	778
Kyocera	6670	6690
Matsu Elec Inds	1820	1840
Matsu Elec Wks	1650	1650
Mitsubishi Bk	2370	2340
Mitsubishi Kasei	703	685
Mitsubishi Elec	800	798
Mitsubishi Hev	836	812
Mitsubishi Corp	1370	1330
Mitsui and Co	810	798
Mitsukoshi	1320	1300
Mitsumi	1290	1320
NEC	1640	1630
NGK Insulators	1260	1260
Nikko Securities	1050	1030
Nippon Kogaku	1440	1410
Nippon Oil	1190	1200
Nippon Steel	499	490
Nippon Yusen	687	682
Nissan	801	810
Nomura Sec	2130	2100
NTT (SF)	10242	10055
Olympus Optical	1110	1090
Pioneer	5080	5110
Ricoh	822	820
Sanyo Elec	663	645
Sharp	1450	1440
Shimazu	895	865
Shinetsu Chem	1520	1460
Sony	6850	6880
Sumitomo Bk	2260	2200
Sumitomo Chem	587	570
Sumi Marine	1030	995
Sumitomo Metal	530	485
Taisei Corp	1050	1000
Taisho Marine	1020	1000
Takeda Chem	1790	1750
TDK	5500	5500
Teijin	627	630
Tokyo Marine	1370	1360
Tokyo Elec Pw	4040	4080
Toppan Printing	1520	1500
Toray Ind.	671	669
Toshiba	870	866
Toyota	1840	1820
Yamaichi Sec	1020	991

Nikkei 225 : 26409
Previous : 26096
Topix Index : 1960
Previous : 1935

Toronto	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	14	13⅞
Agnico Eagle	6	5⅞
Air Canada	9⅛	9
Alberta Energy	15⅝	15⅝
Am Barrick Res	23¼	22⅝
BCE	41⅞	41⅜
BCED	0.14	0.14
Bk Nova Scotia	15¼	15
BC Gas	15⅛	15⅝
BC Phone	19⅝	19½
BP Canada	15¼	15⅝
Bramalea	8½	8⅝
Brunswick	9⅛	9¼
CAE	6⅛	6⅞
Campeau	0.49	0.46
CIBC	30⅛	30
Canadian Pacific	21⅞	21⅜
Can Packers	13⅞	13¼
Can Tire A	23¼	23⅜
Canadian Turbo	3.95	4.05
Cantor	23⅝	23⅝
Cara	16¼	N.Q.
CCL Ind B	9¼	9⅛
Cineplex	3¼	3.05
Cominco	23⅝	23⅝
Conwest Expl A	N.Q.	—
Corona A	4.80	4.85
Denison Min B	0.70	0.65
Dickenson Min A	2.90	2.85
Dofasco	19⅝	19⅝
Dylex A	4.05	3.90
Echo Bay Mines	9⅛	8⅝
Equity Silver A	1.07	1.06
FCA Intl	7	N.Q.
Fed Ind A	9⅞	9½
Fletcher Chall A	16¾	17
FPI	7⅞	7½
GoldCorp	3.60	3.60
Gulf Cda Res	9⅜	9⅛
Hees Intl	19	18⅞
Hemlo Gld Mines	10¼	9⅞
Hollinger	13¼	N.Q.
Horsham	9½	9⅛
Hudson's Bay	26⅛	26½
Imasco	27¼	27½
Inco	36	35⅝
Interhome	48½	48⅝
Jannock	15	15
Labatt	24⅞	24⅝
Loblaw Co	18⅞	18⅞
Mackenzie	8¼	8¼
Magna Intl A	4.20	4.15
Maritime	19⅝	19⅝
Mark Res	7⅞	7⅝
MacLean Hunter	10⅞	10½
Molson A	39	39¼
Noma Ind A	6⅞	6½
Noranda	17¾	17½
Noranda Forest	8⅞	8¾
Norcen Energy	23⅝	23½
Nova Corp	9⅝	9⅝
Oshawa	35⅛	34⅞
Pagurin A	6⅝	6⅝
Placer Dome	17	16½
Poco Petroleum	7⅝	7⅝
PWA Corp	8⅝	8⅝
Quebec Sturgeon	N.Q.	—
Rayrock	8⅛	7¾
Renaissance	15⅞	15½
Rogers B	8½	8⅛
Rothmans	51⅛	51
Royal Bank Can	24⅛	23⅞
Royal TrustCo	8⅝	8⅝
Sceptre Res	3.45	3½
Scott's Hosp	15⅞	15⅞
Seagram	106⅞	106¼
Sears Can	11½	11⅛
Shell Can	40	39⅛
Sherritt Gordon	7⅛	7⅛
SHL Systemhse	5⅛	5⅛
Southam	18½	18⅛
Spar Aerospace	12⅞	12½
Stelco A	12¼	11⅞
Teck B	21⅞	21½
Thomson News	16½	16¼
Toronto Domn	18¼	18⅛
Torstar B	26	26
Transalta Util	12⅞	12⅞
TransCda Pipe	17⅝	17⅝
Triton Finl A	12½	12½
Trimac	7½	7¼
Trizec A	15⅞	15⅝
Unicorp A	N.Q.	—
Woodward's Ltd	2.28	2.20

TSE 300 Index : 3440.20
Previous : 3448.60

Zurich	Close	Prev.
Adia Intl	970	930
Alusuisse	1080	1085
Lev Holdings	1470	1440
Brown Boveri	4710	4660
Ciba Geigy	2830	2870
CS Holding	1815	1845
Elektrow	2980	2970
Fischer	1555	1550
Interdiscount	3260	3260
Jacobs Suchard	7550	7550
Jelmoli	1550	1550
Landis Gyr	1140	1130
Moevenpick	4600	4600
Nestle	7990	7980
Oerlikon-B	495	495
Pargesa Hld	1075	1070
Roche Holding B	4090	4100
Safra Republic	76	75
Sandoz	2150	2160
Schindler	5260	5300
Sulzer	462	456
Surveillance	6790	6600
Swissair	818	816
SBC	304	313
Swiss Reinsur	595	593
Swiss Volksbank	1380	1390
Union Bank	3380	3400
Winterthur	3950	4060
Zurich Ins	2040	2070

SBS Index : 586.70
Previous : 587.60

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Philips Projects Return to Profit in '91

By Sara Henley
Special to the Herald Tribune

EINDHOVEN, Netherlands — Philips NV, reporting as expected a huge loss for last year, said Thursday that it would make a profit in 1991 even though revenue in the first two months had fallen short of expectations.

But President Jan Timmer disclosed no major plans to restructure further or make large-scale divestments, disappointing some analysts who remain concerned about the long-term financial health of Europe's leading electronics company.

"We are not against divestment," Mr. Timmer said, "but we are definitely not at the stage where we would do it at a large scale."

Mr. Timmer did not specify how much profit Philips will make this year. But the market responded favorably to the prediction, which he said was mainly based on an optimistic outlook for the second half of this year. Shares of Philips rose 50 cents to close at 26.80 guilders ($15.60) in Amsterdam.

Analysts agreed that it would be easy for Philips to end this year with a profit, but they stressed that the current signs of a decline in consumer confidence in Europe and the United States could hurt the company's performance.

Mr. Timmer barely commented on the company's 1990 loss of 4.24 billion guilders, which Philips had predicted at the end of November and which compared with a net profit of 1.37 billion guilders in 1989. Instead, he focused on an "encouraging" sales performance.

Net sales were 3 percent lower than 1989 at 55.8 billion guilders, but Philips said that excluding exchange-rate fluctuations and changes in consolidations, sales were 5 percent higher.

In the first two months of this year, Mr. Timmer said, revenue totaled 7.4 billion guilders — 5 percent below the company's plans.

"Nonetheless, it is encouraging against the background of extraordinary uncertainty over the last two months," and confirmation that Philips is further on the way to recovery, he added.

Excluding restructuring costs, operating profit slipped about 13 percent to 2.3 billion guilders last year, Philips said.

The United States was a particular concern, Mr. Timmer said. Last year's North American operating loss of 614 million guilders before restructuring was nearly double the 1989 shortfall.

But he said he was satisfied with the company's performance in Germany. He also said Philips is at an advanced stage in talks with the Treuhand privatization organization on a possible small-scale investment in eastern Germany.

"I'm still skeptical," said Bill Coleman, European electronics analyst at James Capel & Co. in London. Philips's reorganization seems to lack focus and the group's financial condition remains precarious, Mr. Coleman said.

Mr. Timmer himself voiced concern about Philips's financial position, citing the company's debts of some 17 billion guilders as "less of a cause for satisfaction" in reviewing 1990. He said a concentrated effort to improve asset management will be made this year.

Dorian Foyil, industry analyst at UBS/Phillips & Drew in London, said, "Revenues are not the real problem. The problem is the reduction of their cost base."

Mr. Timmer said Philips does not expect any further provisions for restructuring in 1991, after last year's 4.6 billion guilder write-down, which was largely behind the year's loss. Philips will employ less than 240,000 people by the end of 1991, he added. That is 46,000 fewer than last September.

The 1991 profit prediction does not include one billion guilders that Philips will receive from Whirlpool Corp., a Philips spokesman said.

France Urges Bonn To Clarify EC Stand

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Germany's proposals for European economic and monetary union appear to depart in at least two major respects from a previous EC agreement it endorsed last autumn, Finance Minister Pierre Bérégovoy of France said Thursday.

"It demands a frank explanation," Mr. Bérégovoy said, referring to the German proposals unveiled on Tuesday.

His comments came as Chancellor Helmut Kohl dismissed as absurd charges that Germany was backtracking on its commitment to economic and monetary union.

But the EC Commission president, Jacques Delors, who has sharply criticized the German proposal, suggested that countries that raise frequent objections might be excluded from monetary union.

Mr. Bérégovoy said Germany's draft treaty on monetary union departed from previous agreements in two important areas: its timetable, and its stipulation that unanimous agreement was needed by the 12 European Community states before beginning the second stage of union, involving the establishment of a single EC central bank.

Last October, all EC members except Britain agreed on a fixed timetable for moving toward economic and monetary union, including a target date of Jan. 1, 1994, for establishment of a central banking authority.

Earlier this week, however, Germany proposed that the bank should not be set up until the EC countries achieve an advanced degree of economic alignment, sometime after 1996.

In Bonn, Mr. Kohl said commitment to European union was an existential question for Germany, which had more borders than any other European country and a difficult "geopolitical situation."

Still, he said, Bonn's conditions were well-known. Economic and political union had to be simultaneous.

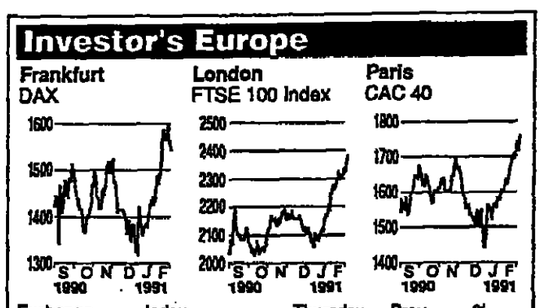
"I am strictly against pushing for economic and monetary union and postponing political union until later," he said. "That is our condition. It is our right. For us political union is decisive."

In Brussels, Mr. Delors said countries that persistently object to the terms of economic and monetary union risk being left behind.

"Given the behavior of some countries, we cannot exclude the chance that, at the end of 1993, five or six others might decide to go alone into monetary unity," he said in an address to the EC's economic and social committee.

Mr. Delors did not name the countries he had in mind, but he criticized Germany and Britain in his speech. *(Reuters, AFP)*

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	89.20	88.50	+0.79
Brussels	Stock Index	5613.78	5535.79	+1.41
Frankfurt	DAX	1542.09	1565.52	-1.50
Frankfurt	FAZ	662.95	659.44	+0.53
Helsinki	UNITAS	405.90	402.70	+0.79
London	Financial Times 30	1910.70	1877.80	+1.75
London	FTSE 100	2380.90	2348.00	+1.40
Madrid	General Index	264.13	264.08	+0.02
Milan	MIB	1113.00	1115.00	-0.18
Paris	CAC 40	1759.79	1731.02	+1.66
Stockholm	Affarsvarlden	1040.60	1031.30	+0.90
Vienna	Stock Index	554.42	550.17	+0.77
Zurich	SBS	586.70	589.60	-0.49

Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

EC Challenges Daimler's Berlin Land Purchase

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — The EC Commission said Thursday that it is investigating whether Daimler-Benz AG, the German auto and arms maker, had bought a prime piece of Berlin property for a fraction of the market price.

"We are suspicious that for one reason or another the price was lower than it should have been," said a spokesman for the executive Commission.

Daimler plans to build a giant complex for its new customer-service division on Potsdamer Platz, once a bomb-blasted wasteland next to the Berlin Wall but now the heart of a reunited city.

The sale of the site, near the World War II bunker of Adolf Hitler, has been very controversial in Germany. Many Germans feel the area should instead be developed as a community and cultural landmark due to its historical importance and prime location.

Daimler paid 92.6 million Deutsche marks ($60.8 million) for the 60,000 square meter (645,161 square foot) site. If the Commission proves that the price was below market value, it could demand that the Berlin authorities charge Daimler for the difference or tell it to pull out.

Under European Community rules, the Commission can oppose a cut-price sale on the grounds that it constitutes illegal state aid, giving a company an unfair competitive edge.

Such a decision would be a blow for Daimler, whose chief executive, Edzard Reuter, is the son of West Berlin's postwar mayor, Ernst Reuter, and for Berlin, whose authorities have stressed how valuable Daimler's investment would be for the city.

But it would be a major victory for environmentalists and political objectors who say the land was worth up to six times the sale price. One source at the Commission in Brussels said the market value was probably eight times the sum paid.

The Commission wants an independent valuation of the site, EC officials said. An outside firm was not consulted by Berlin authorities in determining the price.

But Daimler's Brussels-based legal adviser, Alfons Nowak, said, "We bought the land at market price, not a speculative price."

Talks between Daimler and city officials began before the fall of the Berlin Wall but the sale was clinched afterwards, when the value of the property soared, one official explained.

Potsdamer Platz was considered a focal point of Berlin before World War II, when it was often billed as Europe's busiest intersection. *(Reuters, UPI)*

ICI Sets Restructuring After Big Profit Decline

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Imperial Chemical Industries PLC, Britain's biggest manufacturing company, said Thursday it would exit some businesses as part a major restructuring after reporting that its earnings fell by more than one-third in 1990.

The company blamed its downturn on Britain's recession, the impact of the Gulf war and the strength of the pound, and said the outlook remained gloomy.

"Currently there is great uncertainty, and 1991 is likely to be another difficult year," Chairman Sir Denys Henderson said. He added that actions being taken by the company would ensure it is in a stronger position to benefit when "economic conditions eventually improve."

ICI said pretax profit tumbled to £977 million ($1.87 billion) last year, from £1.53 billion in 1989.

In the fourth quarter alone, pretax profit collapsed to £84 million from £296 million, reflecting the recession's impact on sales volumes and the squeeze on margins because of increased oil prices resulting from the Gulf crisis.

The company took an extraordinary charge of £300 million to cover the costs of its restructuring. ICI declined to give details of specific measures, but said it would concentrate resources on businesses which can develop strong global positions in major world markets.

The company also said it took a £128 million charge to cover its withdrawal from the British compound-fertilizer market. The move comes in the wake of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission's blocking of ICI's planned sale of the business to Finland's Kemira Oy.

While profits on the industrial-products side of the business fell to £324 million from £789 million, the contribution of the consumer- and specialized-products sector rose to £600 million from £568 million.

Pharmaceuticals alone provided 47 percent of the group's trading profits, compared with only 27 percent in 1989.

Sales fell 2.3 percent to £12.9 billion, from £13.2 billion in 1989. *(AFP, AP, Reuters)*

■ Ciba-Geigy Profit Down

Ciba-Geigy AG, Switzerland's biggest chemicals and pharmaceuticals group, on Thursday blamed a strong Swiss franc for a fall in its operating profit by one-third last year, to 1.03 billion Swiss francs ($784 million), news agencies reported from Basel.

Four-fifths of the drop was due to a roughly 9 percent increase in the franc's value. *(Reuters, AP)*

Rodamco Sets Dividend Rise As Sweetener

Reuters

ROTTERDAM — Rodamco NV announced plans to raise its dividend for the financial year that ended Thursday, in a move viewed here as a way of appeasing investors in the property-investment fund who were unhappy with its decision to stop repurchasing its own shares at net asset value.

Rodamco said it expects to raise its dividend even though its financial 1991 investment results were lower than the year earlier. Rodamco said it expects to pay a dividend for financial 1991 of about 3.40 guilders ($2.00) in cash plus one new share per 50 existing shares. In 1990, Rodamco paid a dividend of 2.40 in cash plus one new share per 40 outstanding ones.

Rodamco said its 1991 direct-investment result per share is expected to fall 25 percent to 3.50 guilders from 4.67.

Rodamco said that it will not resume its policy of buying back its own shares at net asset value, which was temporarily abandoned in September.

Barclays Profit Hit by Bad Debts, Mainly in U.K.

The Associated Press

LONDON — Barclays Bank PLC said Thursday it had a disappointing profit in 1990 largely because of bad domestic debts, and confirmed plans to cut its workforce by 15 percent over five years.

Five thousand jobs will go this year, the bank announced.

The chairman, Sir John Quinton, said the banking industry is experiencing "the most difficult time I can remember because of the recession being experienced in a number of Western economies."

Barclays said it was forced to set aside £1.2 billion ($2.3 billion) for bad and doubtful debts, primarily in Britain, the United States and Australia.

Profit before tax and provisions fell 1.5 percent to £1.96 billion from £1.99 billion.

Sir John said the profit was disappointing and he warned that "it isn't possible to predict with any confidence that the bad-debt levels we experienced in the second half of 1990 will not continue."

He blamed "unprecedented persistence of high interest rates throughout 1990."

Britain's base lending rate stood at 15 percent for a year until October, when the government starting reducing the rate. It now stands at 13 percent.

Statoil's Pretax Soars but Taxes Depress Net

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

OSLO — Statoil, Norway's state-owned oil company, said Thursday that its pretax profit surged 75 percent in 1990, swelled by higher oil prices, but net profit fell 35 percent because of sharply higher tax payments.

Pretax profit was 14.4 billion kroner ($2.4 billion), up from 8.2 billion kroner in 1989, the company said. The result also exceeded the company's forecast of 13.3 billion kroner, made in December.

"The improved pretax result is due to higher oil prices, higher oil production, improved cost effectiveness and lower costs on interest payments," Statoil said.

Net profit fell to 3.3 billion kroner from 5.1 billion in 1989.

The company said it paid 4.9 billion kroner more in taxes in 1990 because it had fewer write-offs. In 1989, Statoil paid taxes of 2.8 billion kroner.

Until now, Statoil's profits have been plowed back into the company, but the minority Labor government recently said it could invest in private industry or in companies abroad.

Operating revenue jumped 21 percent to 72.4 billion kroner in 1990 from 59.6 billion in 1989.

Statoil said it sold 124 million barrels of oil last year, up from 119 million in 1989. Growth was paced by stronger-than-expected output from its biggest field, Statfjord.

Statoil said it would pay a dividend to the state of 1.5 billion kroner for 1990, up from 800 million in 1989. *(Reuters, AFP)*

■ Elf in Acquisition

Société Nationale Elf Aquitaine, France's state-owned oil company, said that it had agreed to acquire Norwegian Oil Consortium A/S, a private concern, for 1.95 billion kroner ($327 million), Reuters reported from Paris.

An Elf spokesman said the offer was accepted and that Elf was waiting for approval from Norwegian authorities.

Norwegian Oil estimates its production at 17,000 barrels of oil equivalent a day. Elf's 1990 production from Norway was 34,600 barrels of oil and 293 million cubic feet of gas a day.

FIRES: *Companies Expect Years of Demanding Work*

(Continued from first finance page)

fires and blowouts, and was one of five companies hired by Kuwait Petroleum Co. this week.

Officials at the firefighting companies estimated that no more than 10 firefighting teams would be assembled initially to attack the fires.

These companies individually have never battled more than 20 oil fires at the same time anywhere in the world. This has limited the market for oil-well firefighters and has kept the ranks of experienced hands to fewer than 100 people.

Many of these skilled workers will not be going to Kuwait. "We'll leave three teams here in the states" in case fires erupt in oil fields outside Kuwait, Mr. Adair said.

The firefighting teams in Kuwait each will have three or four men actually near the well bore attempting to extinguish the fire, but as many as 100 other people will handle equipment, supplies and other activities for each group, said T.B. O'Brien, president of O'Brien Goins & Simpson.

"If they can kill three wells every two weeks, they will do extremely well," he said.

Mr. O'Brien said a single fire could be stopped within a few days if the only damage was to valves at the surface. In cases where a fire burns deep in well, and the well bore cannot be salvaged, new wells will be drilled to stop the underground blaze by redirecting the oil flow. These relief wells could take a month or more to drill.

Another technique for halting huge fires is exploding huge volumes of dynamite at the surface. The explosion absorbs oxygen, and dampens the blaze.

Mr. Matthews, 65, said that was how he stopped a huge fire in Kuwait several years ago at a well that produced 125,000 barrels a day, where fire reached 700 feet into the well.

Until the sabotage by Iraq this month, the biggest number of fires known to have raged in the same field, at the same time, took place in Libya in 1965, when five wells were burning.

Mr. Matthews said he and his colleagues extinguished those fires within a month.

REBUILD: *Victims May Pay*

(Continued from first finance page)

worth of non-oil products, including dates, fertilizers, cement, sulfur and oil derivatives.

Jeremy Carver, a lawyer with the British firm Clifford Chance and an expert on sanctions, also pointed out that lifting United Nations sanctions to allow companies to rebuild the Iraqi oil industry and permit exports would be "immensely complicated and time consuming."

He said it could take months before a broad international agreement covering all private and public claims is reached so that the flow of finance, equipment and people could begin again. "Over 100 nations are involved and will have to change their national laws and regulations. That is not always very easy," he said.

Moreover, Iraq had a total foreign debt of about $70 billion even before the Gulf crisis began last August — half of it owed to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. Other major creditor nations include the Soviet Union ($6 billion), France ($5 billion), Japan ($4.5 billion), the United States ($2 billion), Italy ($2 billion), West Germany ($1.5 billion) and Britain ($1 billion).

As Peter Elliot of the Petroleum Intelligence Weekly pointed out, "nobody rushes into any place where they don't think they will get paid."

Analysts also said that Iraq would have to compete with other countries besides Kuwait for private and public funds. In the region, front line states in the alliance against Baghdad, such as Egypt, Turkey and Syria, have already been pledged support by governments and are likely to appear better credit risks to private banks.

And though the Gulf war has shifted the limelight away from Eastern Europe, there is no reason to believe that public and private money will choose Iraq over the more promising economies of Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia and former East Germany.

Mr. Crusoe pointed out that the United States has little money to spend anywhere outside its own borders; Germany has already committed billions to the former East Germany, and other West European countries are also more likely to invest in the former Soviet bloc than in Iraq.

Among industrialized countries even Japan, which has committed $9 billion to the cost of the Gulf war and reconstruction, will be hard pressed to fill the gap, given competing demands for investment and likely domestic opposition, analysts said.

Although the Soviet Union is expected to try to take advantage of its diplomatic maneuvers during the war to gain favor in Baghdad, experts said Moscow had too little money and too many troubles of its own to make an economic impact.

As a result, in the short run, "aid is going to be of an extremely basic nature," according to Mr. Cunningham. "You'll have trucks of food and medicine and other basics going in, but little else," he maintained.

These efforts will be a mere token compared to the "massive" assistance that will be needed, Mr. Cunningham said.

Every major telecommunications facility, power plant and refinery in the country is believed to have been shattered. Overall, an estimated 70 percent of Iraq's crude-oil production equipment needs to be replaced.

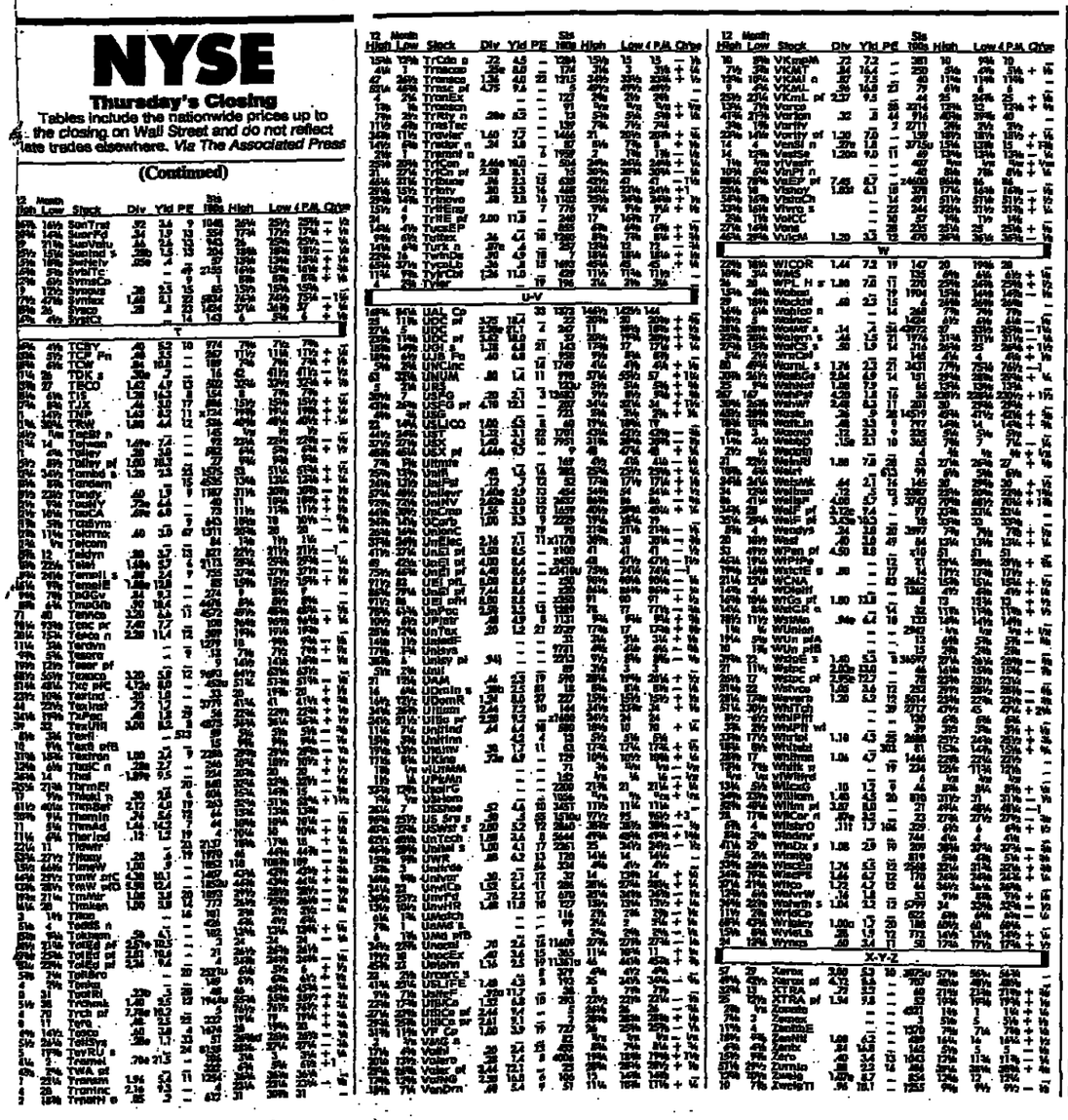
According to one U.S. estimate, in the last decade alone Iraq spent $160 billion on developing its industrial infrastructure. All or most of it may now be rubble.

NYSE

Thursday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

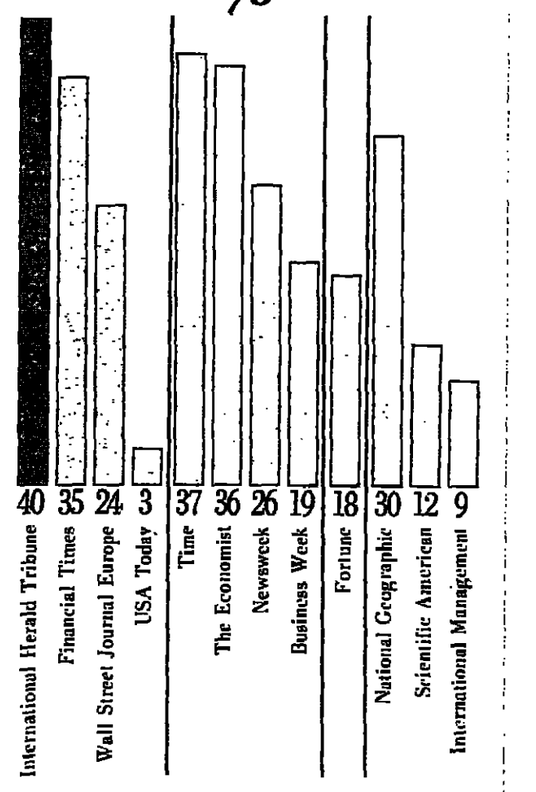
(Continued)



REACHING
THE
EUROPEAN LEADERSHIP

Board Members of International Companies*

%



The IHT is read by more Continental European board members listed in the international edition of Who's Who than any other international publication.

* Source: Who's Who in Europe Survey 1990

Herald International Tribune

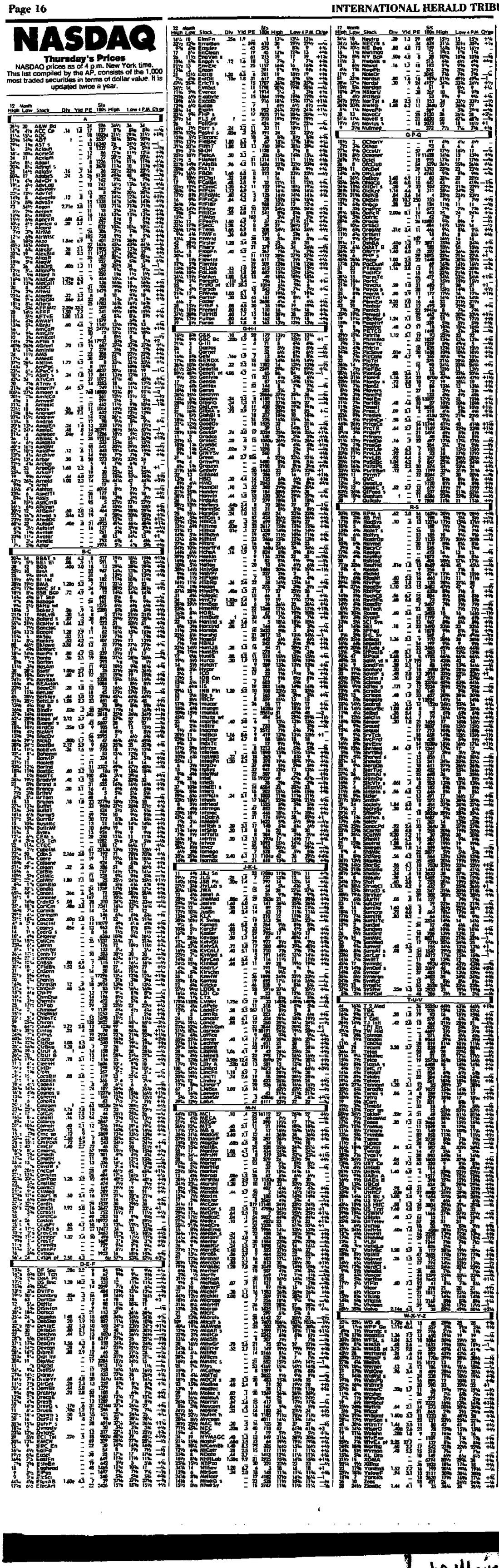
FEEL THE
DIFFERENCE

CONTINENTAL LAUSANNE
EULER BASEL
ST. GOTTHARD ZÜRICH
DE LA PAIX GENÈVE

NASDAQ

Thursday's Prices

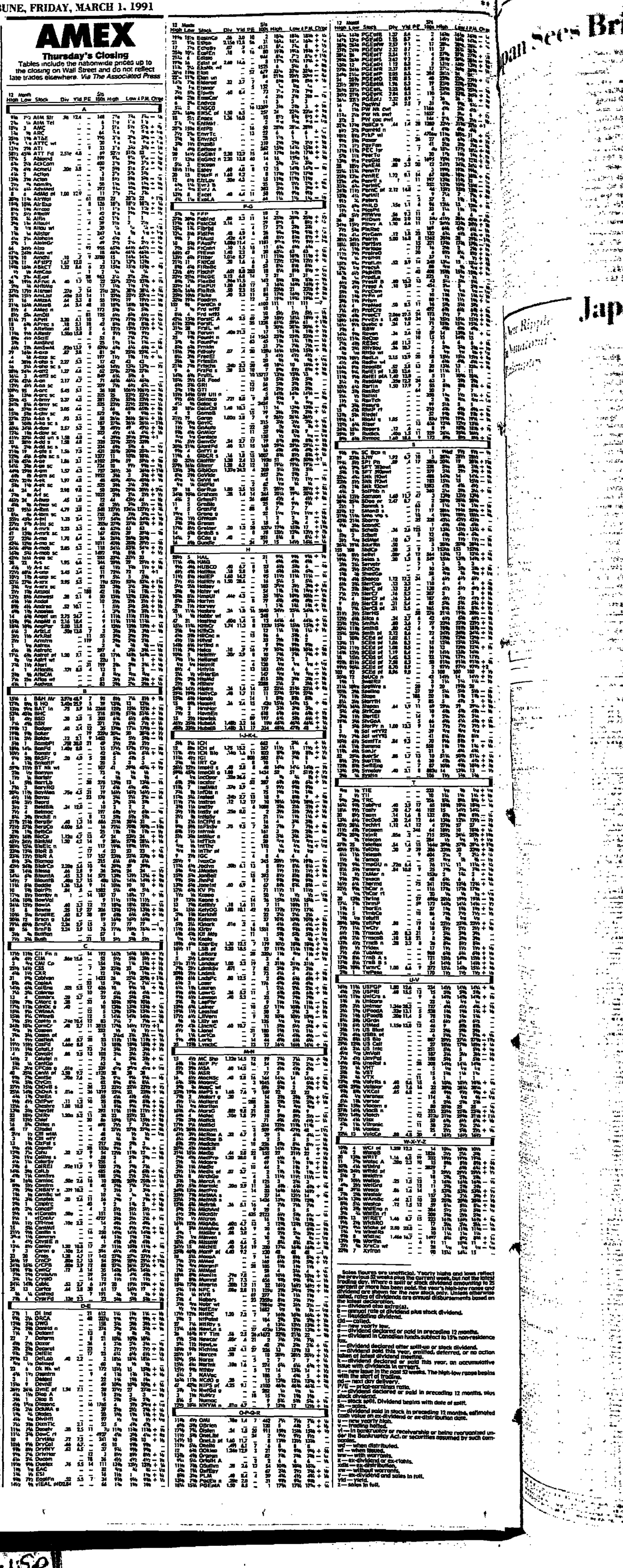
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.



AMEX

Thursday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*



Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s).
b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c — liquidating dividend.
cld — called.
d — new yearly low.
e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
f — dividend in Canadian funds subject to 15% non-residence tax.
g — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
i — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
pd — next day delivery.
P/E — price-earnings ratio.
r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls — sales.
t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u — new yearly high.
v — trading halted.
vj — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd — when distributed.
wi — when issued.
ww — with warrants.
x — ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xdis — ex-distribution.
xw — without warrants.
y — ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld — yield.
z — sales in full.

هكذا من الأصل

Japan Sees Brightest Postwar Prospects at Home

By Patrick L. Smith
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — The Gulf cease-fire Thursday immediately focused attention here on long-term economic fundamentals in the United States and Japan, and analysts said the two nations' paths are likely to diverge sharply in the weeks ahead.

Many analysts said the underlying weakness of the U.S. economy, overshadowed by the Gulf crisis over the past six months, was likely to produce new softness in U.S. securities and the dollar.

In contrast, they said, Japanese financial markets — like the underlying economy — are likely to show steadiness, *if not* buoyancy.

"No one knows the immediate impact of the war's end, but the dollar is certainly still at risk," said Paul A. Summerville, economist at Jardine Fleming (Securities) Japan Ltd. "U.S. economic indicators have been souring since mid-1989. In my view, America's at a growth dead-end."

Anxiety was apparent among foreign-exchange and share traders throughout the day. And the end of hostilities corresponded with announcements here of poor economic indicators by a government monitoring agency.

The dollar ended at 131.85 yen, down 0.85 yen from Wednesday's Tokyo close.

Dealers said selling pressure reflected the end of dollar-strengthening war news, selling by speculators and substantial cross-trading through the dollar between the yen and European currencies.

Most dealers believe the dollar is now at the peak of a range that could extend downward in the near term to 126-127 yen.

The Nikkei average of 225 industrial stocks gained 314.97 points to 26,409.22 in heavy trading. Volume was estimated at 1 billion shares, almost double Wednesday's pace.

In assessing the U.S. economic outlook, economists cited declining job creation and real incomes, increasing unemployment, the credit squeeze among U.S. commercial banks and low money supply growth. All of that will be the focus of renewed attention in coming weeks, they said.

Economists also noted that most of the United States's principal export markets — Canada and the leading European nations — are either in recession or dislaying clear signs of economic weakness.

*The Japanese economy, by con*trast, looks buoyant. Growth is expected to decelerate in the fiscal year beginning April 1 from roughly 5 percent in the year now ending, but there are indications it will not drop below 3.5 percent.

Among potential negative factors, several Japanese oil-trading companies voiced concern that members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries would begin to drive prices back upward by curtailing production. But there was no early indication among industry specialists here that such fears were well grounded.

The Bank of Japan's next move on interest rates also remains unclear. Last week it sent out clear signs of toughness through market operations that supported short-term interest rates.

And the Management and Coordination Agency, a government statistics-gathering body, reported *that household spending in Decem*ber dropped 0.8 percent, capping the first three-month decline in almost a decade. The consumer spending indicator began falling in October.

Other indicators were more encouraging, however. The chronic labor shortage, economists said, is expected to sustain capital expenditure on factory upgrading — a locomotive of the economy over the past five years — regardless of the central bank's interest-rate policy.

Again in contrast to the U.S. situation, Japanese exports are expected to remain healthy this year because of the buoyancy of most Southeast Asian economies, trade analysts said. Some forecasters expect lower oil and commodity prices and strong overseas sales in the region to drive the merchandise surplus up by a third in the coming fiscal year, to $70 billion.

"When you compare economies *leveraged into Asia with those le*veraged into Europe and North America, it's clear where global economic strength lies," Mr. Summerville said. "Japan should come out of the Gulf situation in good shape, but I doubt many others will."

Japan's Big Banks Brace for Bad Results

Reuters

TOKYO — Japan's major commercial banks are bracing for poor results in the year ending March 31, but bank analysts said Thursday that lower domestic interest rates could brighten the profit picture in the next financial year.

"The stock market has already discounted a 30 percent to 40 percent fall in operating profits in the current financial year," said Nozomu Kunishige, an analyst at Barclays de Zoete Wedd Securities (Japan) Ltd., "and is looking at next year."

He added, "I'm optimistic about banks' business over the next two years on expectations of lower interest rates at home."

Analysts expect current profits at Japan's 12 major commercial banks to drop by 20 percent to 30 percent in the year ending March 31. However, depending on how far domestic interest rates fall, profits could rise 3 percent to 10 percent in 1991-92, they said.

Profits at the 12 banks should bottom out in the second half of 1990-91, before gradually improving in 1991-92, said Yoshihiko Kamata, an analyst at Nomura Research Institute Ltd. "Short-term Japanese interest rates are likely to fall in 1991-92 due to slower domestic economic growth, and this should give banks a better business environment next year," he said.

Operating profit is pretax profit on income from banking business, while current profit, also pretax, includes gains and losses on investments in stocks and bonds and other nonoperating activities.

In the six months ended Sept. 30, 1990, Japan's major commercial banks posted a 39.4 percent drop in current profits and a 9.7 percent decline in operating profits from the same period a year earlier.

The recovery of the Tokyo stock market this year could help banks limit losses in the second half of 1990-91, industry analysts said. The key 225-share Nikkei index ended at 26,409.22 on Thursday, up from 20,983.50 on Sept. 28.

Barclays expects current profits at the 12 banks to rise 8.4 percent in 1991-92, against a projected 24.3 percent drop in 1990-91. It also projects a 14.4 percent gain in operating profits in 1991-92, compared with an expected 24.3 percent drop in the current financial year.

"We are more positive about banks' longer-term profit prospects than other analysts as we expect interest rates to fall further," said Mr. Kunishige at Barclays.

Japanese banks will announce their 1990-91 current and operating profits in late May.

Current profits at the 12 commercial banks are likely to climb 3.4 percent in 1991-92, after falling a projected 33.0 percent in 1990-91, said Katsuhito Sasajima, an analyst at Nikko Research Center Ltd.

An inverted yield curve since mid-1989 has raised banks' funding costs and lowered their return on loans, squeezing lending margins, Nikko notes. An inverted yield curve means that short-term rates are higher than long-term rates.

When interest rates rise, the rates banks pay their depositors tend to climb faster than rates banks charge on long-term loans.

The Bank of Japan has raised its discount rate five times since May 1989, to 6 percent, from a record low of 2.5 percent. However, many economists expect the central bank to lower the key rate over the next three to four months.

The Research Institute on the National Economy, a private research body, expects the Bank of Japan to cut the discount rate to 5 percent by May, if prices remain stable and slower economic growth weakens corporate profits.

"One of the concerns in the next financial year is how much Japanese banks will have to build up reserves to compensate for troubled loans at home and abroad," said Mr. Kamata at Nomura.

Many banks are saddled with souring real estate-related loans, and it is still unclear how much they will have to write off in the next financial year, analysts said.

Banks' ability to lend aggressively has been hobbled by the Bank for International Settlements' capital-adequacy requirements and by Finance Ministry efforts to curb real estate lending to cap soaring land prices.

Under the BIS requirements, Japanese banks operating internationally must raise their capital-to-risk assets ratios to 8 percent by March 1993.

At the end of last September, only three out of the 12 major commercial banks had reached the 8 percent target. However, all are expected to have more than 8.5 percent if the Nikkei stock index can maintain gains above 26,000, analysts said.

In addition to boosting existing shares, a firm Nikkei index could provide a hospitable environment in which to issue new equity.

A New Ripple In Nanatomi's Bankruptcy

Reuters

TOKYO — Janome Sewing Machine Co. said Thursday that an affiliate is bidding 313 billion yen ($2.37 billion) to take control of Kokusai Kogyo Co., an aerial surveyor. Brokers said it was part of a bank-led effort to shore up the sewing-machine company.

Janome, Japan's second-largest sewing-machine maker, is making the bid for 53 percent of Kokusai through New Home Credit KK, 19 percent owned by Janome. The unit is offering 1,470 yen a share, Kokusai's closing price Thursday.

The purpose of the bid is to take control of 213.29 million shares of Kokusai pledged as collateral to New Home by the property developer Kabushiki Kaisha Nanatomi. Nanatomi, 300 billion yen in debt, is now in bankruptcy proceedings.

Janome, too, is facing financial difficulties. Officials of its main banker, Saitama Bank Ltd., are working at Janome to try to put it back on its feet.

NAB Seeks Cash for Expansion

Reuters

SYDNEY — National Australia Bank Ltd. announced Thursday plans to raise 1 billion dollars ($782 million) by issuing new shares, and said the money could be used to fund acquisitions.

The bank also warned that its first-half operating profit would likely be below the 440 million dollars it earned in the same period last year, but it predicted that prof*it for the full financial year ending* Sept. 30 would be "satisfactorily maintained."

Analysts said the bank's one-for-five rights issue puts pressure on Australia's two other large private banks, Westpac Banking Corp. and Australia & New Zealand Banking Group, to raise money.

Although National Australia said it could use the proceeds of its rights issue to fund acquisitions, most analysts said it was more likely to use the money to lower debt.

Brian Johnson, analyst at Macquarie Equities Ltd., said funds from the issue would cover goodwill of 1 billion dollars written off after the bank's 2.1 billion-dollar buyout of Britain's Yorkshire Bank PLC in 1989.

"There's acquisition opportunities coming up but they're yet to get the desired returns out of Yorkshire," he said. "This is really about degearing their Australian operations."

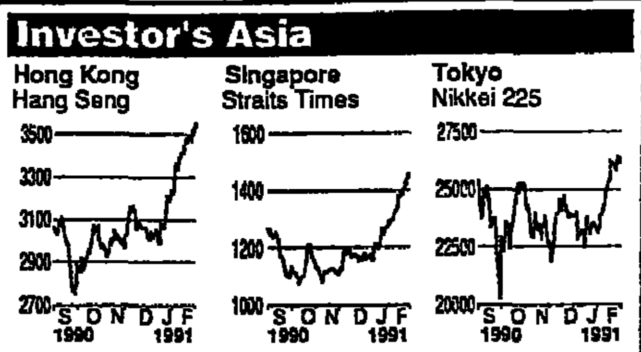
But Bryan Madden, research director at Prudential Bache Securities Australia Ltd., said the rights issue would boost National Australia's capital-adequacy ratio to 10.5 percent from an already sufficient *9.3 percent. The minimum Reserve* Bank requirement is 8 percent.

"Why do they need a capital ratio so far above the minimum?," he said. "That smacks of another acquisition being in the wind. It might be another bank. Who knows?"

The issue takes advantage of the recent strength of National Australia's shares. The bank will issue 201 million shares at 5.25 dollars each.

Its shares closed six cents higher at 6.26 dollars ahead of the rights-issue announcement.

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	3552.14	3512.79	+1.12
Singapore	Straits Times	1459.57	1443.35	+1.12
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1405.60	1390.40	+1.09
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	26409.22	26094.25	+1.21
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	562.40	561.13	+0.23
Bangkok	Book Club	N.A.	680.32	-
Seoul	Composite Stock	675.57	671.71	+0.57
Taipei	Weighted Price	5033.37	4869.82	+3.36
Manila	Composite	983.03	966.69	+1.69
Jakarta	Stock Index	391.33	411.40	-4.88
New Zealand	Barclays	1365.59	1344.92	+1.54
Bombay	National Index	607.35	606.10	+0.21

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

Eastern Europe Boosts Earnings for Hyundai

Reuters

SEOUL — Hyundai Corp. said Thursday that its profit increased sharply last year, helped by brisk sales to South Korea's new export market — Eastern Europe.

Hyundai, the trading arm of the top exporter, Hyundai Group, earned 6.56 billion won ($9.1 million) in net profit last year, up 41.4 percent from 4.64 billion won in 1989, company officials said.

"We had spared no efforts to expand our export markets to the Eastern European countries last year and this contributed to the rise in profit," one official said.

Last year, Hyundai Corp. exported about 10,000 vehicles to Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia and other East European nations, he said.

"Our company will continue to diversify our export market to east Europe from the United States," the official said.

Hyundai Corp.'s sales grew to 6.33 trillion won in 1990 from 5.70 trillion won.

South Korea's Daewoo Motor Ltd. also reported 1990 results on Thursday. The jointly owned unit of Daewoo Corp. and General Motors Corp. reported a net profit of 10.2 billion won, compared with a year-earlier loss of 16.3 billion won. Revenue increased to 1.54 trillion won from 1.15 trillion won.

■ Large Gap in U.S. Trade

South Korea posted the largest monthly deficit, of $143 million, in bilateral trade with the United States in January, the Customs Administration said Thursday, Reuters reported.

"The large shortfall was mainly attributable to weakening competitiveness of South Korean products, particularly passenger cars and textile goods, in the U.S. market," a customs spokesman said.

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

February 28, 1991

Quotations supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price. The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: d - daily; w - weekly; b - bi-monthly; r - regularly; t - twice weekly; m - monthly

ABACUS FUNDS		
w Abacus Fund Ltd	$	7.33
b Abacus Guart.Fd.July 95	$	10.22
b Abacus Guart.Fd.Mar 94	$	8.97
ABC INVESTMENT & SERVICES CO (E.C.)		
m ABC Futures Fund Ltd	$	96.34
ABN BANK LD.98, P.O. Box 469, Amsterdam		
w ABN-Aandelenfonds	Fl	72.35
w ABN-Beleggingsfds Ned.	Fl	57.44
w Aldollar	$	23.40
w Alrento	Fl	170.80
w America-Fund (LE)	$	174.19
w Asian Tigers Fund	$	31.50
w LDC Risk Inv. Fund	$	1167.46
w Trans Europe Fund $	$	43.90
w Trans Europe Fund Fl	Fl	74.68
AIG FUND MANAGEMENT Ltd		
d AIG Amer. Eq. Trust	$	24.40*
d High Life Fund	Ecu	10.23
d UBZ Euro Optimizer	Ecu	78.07
d UBZ Liquidity Fund	$	98.8252
d UBZ Liquidity Fund	Ecu	
d UBZ Liquidity Fund	DM	
d UBZ Liquidity Fund	SF	100.0460
ALFRED BERG		
w Alfred Berg Norden	$	145.67
Alfred Berg Sicav		
w Global	$	129.83
w Germany	$	136.48
w Switzerland	$	104.15
w Netherlands	$	100.18
ALPHA ASSET MANAGEMENT Ltd		
De Ruyterkade 62, Curacao NA 5999 617844		
m Alpha Arbitrage Fund	$	263.24
m Alpha Europe Fund	Ecu	233.80
m Alpha Futures Fund Ltd	$	152.73
m Alpha Global Fund	$	638.28
m Alpha Hedge Fund	$	338.11
m Alpha Pacific Fund Ltd	$	263.90
m Alpha Short Fund Ltd	$	124.79
m Alpha Tiidale Fund	$	113.92
m Curran-Alpha Hlth Care Fd	$	274.05
w Heisei Japan Fund	Y	14214.00
w Nicholas-Applegate Aurelia	$	151.13
m Nicholas-Applegate Hgo Fd	$	111.49
ARRAL ASSOCIATES Ltd		
w Arral Asian Fund	$	125.14
w Arral Int'l Hedge Fund	$	89.86
ASSETMIX FUND		
Lux. Tel.: (352) 48061		
BOND FUNDS		
d Alpha Worldwide	SF	48.56
d Deutschmark Bond	DM	49.53
d Sterling Pound	£	114.69
d US$ Bond	$	118.22
EQUITY FUNDS		
d Alpha European	Ecu	1.01
d Alpha Japanese	Y	781.87
d Alpha Pacific Rim	$	1.27
d Alpha UK	£	1.18
d Alpha US$	$	1.30
d Alpha Worldwide	SF	4.08
d Gold Share	$	0.89
RESERVE FUNDS		
d Deutschmark Reserve	DM	11.32
d Sterling Reserve	£	13.17
d US$ Reserve	$	11.56
BA GATEWAY FUND		
w Belgium Fixed Income	BF	10772.00
w Germany Fixed Income	DM	102.87
w Netherlands Fixed Income	Fl	99.39
w US Dollar Fixed Income	$	110.94
w Japan Equity	Y	10846.00
w Pacific Equity	$	95.29
w Int'l Portfolio A	$	105.42
w Int'l Portfolio B	Ecu	102.80
BANQUE BELGE ASSET MGMT FUND		
Share Distributor Guernsey 0481 726614		
w Int'l Bond Fund (Sicav)	$	12.97
w Int'l Equity Fund (Sicav)	$	11.41
BANQUE DE GESTION E. DE ROTHSCHILD LUXEMBOURG S.A.		
b Eagle Fund	LF	8539.00
d Europe Japan Fund	$	10.13
b Government Secur. Fd	$	66.92
w Hispano Int'l Fund	Ecu	11.23
w Leicom	$	3419.19
b Opportunities	$	1086.29
b Optigest Corsitor Gen.	DM	127.62
b Optigest Fixed Inc.	DM	164.30
b Prifirst	$	558.47
b Prirae Fund	DM	39.46
w Rente Plus	BF	4963.00
r Select. Horizon FF	FF	64094.35
b Star Convert. Fd Fl	Fl	9844.00
b Star Convert. Fd US$	$	95.55
BANQUE INDOSUEZ		
w The Dragon Fund Sicav	$	103.62
w Asian Growth Fund	$	34.42
w Asian Income Fund	$	9.34
w Diverbond	SF	73.65
m Dual Futures Fd Cl A Units	$	111.00
m Dual Futures Fd Cl B Units	$	109.45
m Dual Futures Fd Cl C Units	$	103.58
m Dual Futures Fd Cl D Units	$	105.45
m Galaxy Futures Fund Ltd	$	111.56
w Himalayan Fund	$	10.38
d Indosuez Hong Kong Fund	$	17.880
w Int'l Bond Fund	$	11.09
w IPNA - 3	$	520.00
w ISA Japan Rec. Gr. Fund	Y	889.00
w Japan Fund	$	14.530
d Japan Warrant Fund	$	4.48
w Malacca Fund	$	14.63
w Managed Trust	$	18.000
w Manila Fund	$	7.87
w North American Fund	$	33.740
w Oriental Venture Trust	$	41.980
w Pacific Gold	$	10.72
w Pacific Trust	HK$	21.975
w The Siam Fund	$	23.47
w Singap & Malay Trust	$	14.135
w Tasman Fund	$	3.76
d Worldwide Growth Fund	$	9.730
BANQUE PRIVEE E. DE ROTHSCHILD		
w Daiwa Capital E. Fund	$	968.42
w Daiwa LCF Rothschild	$	1100.05
w Ecu D'Or	Ecu	65.87
b Pri - Tech	$	1188.99
b Source Sicav	$	12.83
BANQUE SCANDINAVE EN SUISSE-GENEVA		
w Intelbond Chf.	SF	74.72
w Intelsec Chf.	SF	1498.05
w Universal Finnsec Global	FM	104.15
w Universal Intelbond $	$	16.47
w Universal Intelbond FF	FF	107.63
w Universal Intelsec	$	14.64
BEARBULL		
w BB Forex Ltd	$	988.70
w BB Futures Ltd	$	1032.07
w BB Global Ltd BEF	BF	986.38
w BB Global Ltd CHF	SF	9.56
w BB Global Ltd FRF	FF	95.31
BNP INTERFUNDS		
BNP LUXEMBOURG		
w Interbond Fund	$	224.01
w Interbelgian	BF	54593.00
w Interecu Fund A	Ecu	272.08
w Interecu Fund B	Ecu	1138.43
INTER CASH		
r France Securite	FF	13330.14
r France Monetaire	FF	11435.84
r ECU	Ecu	1478.48
r US$	$	1112.47
r DM	DM	2225.33
r GBP	£	1156.88
r FRF	FF	15491.85
r France Capital	FF	12653.79
INTER OPTIMUM		
w BEF/LUF	BF	77177.00
w Multidevises DM	DM	2141.42
w US$	$	1064.74
w FRF	FF	11241.95
INTER STRATEGIE		
w France	FF	9708.55
w Europe du Nord	£	976.87
w Europe du Centre	DM	1978.43
w Europe du Sud	Ecu	942.13
w Japon	Y	133370.00
w Amerique du Nord	$	1078.31
w Sud-Est Asiatique	$	888.20
BNP JERSEY		
INTER CURRENCY		
w US$	$	12.1381
w DM	DM	34.0118
w GBP	£	13.7908
w International Managed	$	11.9829
INTER EQUITY		
w French Offer	$	17.54
w Pacific Offer	$	10.49
w North American Offer	$	11.58
w European Class	$	10.48
w Australia Class	$	9.40
BROADGATE INTERNATIONAL FUND		
d $ Money Market	$	14.12
d Non - $ Money Market	DM	33.87
d $ Bond	$	14.67
d Non - $ Bond	DM	32.74
d European Equities	$	10.24
d Global Equity	$	17.74
d Global Bond	$	15.78
d Global Bond & Equity	$	15.81
d Pacific Equities	$	11.80
d Prec. Mets / Min. Secs	$	5.13
CAISSE CENTRALE DES BANQUES POP.		
w Fructilux Actions Euro	Ecu	1128.82
w Fructilux Actions Fses	FF	6535.14
d Fructilux Court Terme	FF	6560.05
d Fructilux Oblig. Euro	Ecu	1198.18
d Fructilux Oblig. Fses	FF	6476.61
CALLANDER		
w Callander Emer. Growth	$	124.42
w Callander F-Asset	$	98.22
w Callander F-Austria	AS	1507.87
w Callander F-Spanish	Pta	7613.00
w Callander Swiss Growth	SF	128.62
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL		
w Capital Int'l Fund	$	96.76
w Capital Italia SA	$	39.79
CCF - GAMMA		
w CM Actibonds	$	38.60
w CM Global Growth	$	10.78
w Elysees Court Terme	FF	65162.50
w Elysees Long Terme	FF	58309.21
w Elysees Monetaire	FF	68431.96
w EMF D-Mark (A & B)	DM	962.84
w EMF Dutch Gul. (A & B)	Fl	1048.61
w EMF Ecu (A & B)	Ecu	1027.40
w EMF Sterlings (A & B)	£	526.04
w EMF US Dollar (A & B)	$	1105.03
w EMF Yen (A & B)	Y	97158.00
d Europe Prest. Fund A	Ecu	9.29
d Europe Prest. Fund B	Ecu	10.93
w Europe Smlr Cos. Fd A	Ecu	12.41
w Europe Smlr Comp. Fd B	Ecu	12.41
CDC INTERNATIONAL		
w CFI Court terme	FF	134026.42
w CFI Long Terme	FF	1174095.11
CIC GROUP		
d Obliclc Court Terme	FF	13025.79
d Obliclc Monetaire	FF	13078.20
CITICORP INVESTMENT BANK (Lux)		
POB 1373 Luxembourg Tel. 477 95 71		
d Citinvest Guardian $	$	1182.85
d Citinvest Guardian Euro	Ecu	1123.78
d Citinvest Mngd Growth	$	1239.03
d Citinvest Mngd Grth Euro	Ecu	1051.28
d Citinvest Selector	$	919.83
d Citicurrencies US$	$	1453.88
d Citicurrencies Managed	$	125.78
d Citicurrencies STG	£	126.90
d Citicurrencies DEM	DM	112.81
d Citicurrencies YEN	Y	10897.80
d Citiport N.A. Equity	$	179.23
d Citiport Japan Equity	Y	6442.00
d Citiport UK Equity	£	107.78
d Citiport IAPEC	$	126.48
d Citiport Cont. Euro. Equity	Ecu	129.61
d Citiport Eamec	$	103.65
d Citiport German	DM	90.60
d Citiport Swiss	SF	86.77
d Citiport French Equity	FF	1070.65
d Citiport N.A. $ Bond	$	126.34
d Citiport Euro Bond	Ecu	114.03
d Citiport Asia Pacific Bond	Y	11295.00
CITITRUST		
w Citibond	$	912.63731
w Citiperformance Ptfl A + B	$	10.71389
w Global Bonds	$	11.18000
w Global Equities	$	8.49088
w Global Money Market	$	13.60008
m The Good Earth Fund	$	11.54377
w US $ Bonds	$	13.73077
w US $ Equities	$	216.43581
w US $ Money Market	$	13.95472
COMPASS INTL. HOLDINGS Ltd.		
POB 455, Jersey 0534 27267		
w Bond : Dollar Med. Term	$	11.83
w Bond : Ecu Multicurr.	Ecu	10.58
w Equity : United Kingdom	£	7.77
CREDIT AGRICOLE : MOSAIS		
d Actions Int'l Diversifiees	FF	102.82
d Actions Nord-Americaines	$	19.38
d Actions Japonaises	Y	2071.83
d Actions Anglaises	£	11.34
d Actions Allemandes	DM	31.97
d Actions Francaises	FF	104.96
d Actions Esp. & Port.	Pta	2011.32
d Actions Italiennes	Lit	28015.49
d Actions Bassin Medit.	Ecu	16.94
d Actions Bassin Pacifique	$	13.88
d Actions Europeennes	Ecu	14.98
d Actions Agro-Alimen.	FF	106.87
d Actions Sect. Comm.	FF	102.50
d Oblig Int'l Diversifiees	FF	108.58
d Oblig Nord-Americaines	$	15.72
d Oblig Japonaises	Y	2055.86
d Oblig Anglaises	£	10.36
d Oblig Allemandes	DM	31.11
d Oblig Francaises	FF	118.95
d Oblig Esp. & Port.	Pta	2084.16
d Oblig Italiennes	Lit	25809.39
d Oblig Europeennes	Ecu	16.47
d Oblig Haut Rendement	$	17.34
d Oblig Int'l Div Sensib Red	FF	107.02
d Oblig Convert. Intern.	FF	104.61
d Court Terme Ecu	Ecu	16.57
d Court Terme US$	$	15.77
d Court Terme FF	FF	110.12
CREDIT SUISSE (Issue Prices)		
d Actions Suisses	SF	554.00
d Bond Valor £ Sterling	£	88.34
d Bond Valor D - Mark	DM	102.30
d Bond Valor Swf	SF	94.80
d Bond Valor US - Dollar	$	115.42
d Bond Valor Yen	Y	9491.00
d Canasec	SF	505.00
d Convert Valor Swf	SF	136.20
d Convert Valor US - Dollar	$	180.59
d CS Ecu Bond A	Ecu	97.74
d CS Ecu Bond B	Ecu	131.58
d CS Euro Blue-Chips A	DM	241.84
d CS Euro Blue Chips B	DM	241.84
d CS Euro Finance Fd A	DM	229.06
d CS Euro Finance Fd B	DM	229.06
d CS Europa Bond A	DM	241.34
d CS Europa Bond B	DM	285.90
d CS Fixed I DM 8% 1/96	DM	102.72
d CS Fixed I Ecu 8 3/4% 1/96	Ecu	101.35
d CS Fixed I SF 7% 1/96	SF	102.80
d CS Gold Valor	$	114.61
d CS Gulden Bond A	Fl	94.25
d CS Gulden Bond B	Fl	117.60
d CS Hispano Iberia Fd A	Pta	23407.00
d CS Hispano Iberia Fd B	Pta	23407.00
d CS Money Market Fd £	£	1829.14
d CS Money Market Fd $	$	1587.98
d CS Money Market Fd CS	CS	1064.55
d CS Money Market Fd DM	DM	1371.31
d CS Money Market Fd Ecu	Ecu	1056.38
d CS Money Market Fd Yen	Y	127048.00
d CS Oeko-protec A	DM	268.42
d CS Prime Bond A	DM	93.71
d CS Prime Bond B	DM	106.08
d CS Short-T. Bond $ A	$	99.42
d CS Short-T. Bond $ B	$	130.41
d CS Short-T. Bond DM A	DM	95.22
d CS Short-T. Bond DM B	DM	119.45
d CS Tiger Fund	$	481.99
d CSF Bonds	SF	72.75
d CSF International	SF	126.25
d Energie - Valor	SF	142.00
d Europa - Valor	SF	209.25
d Pacific - Valor	SF	134.25
d Ussec	$	489.00
CSFB FUND MGMT Ltd (0481-712996)		
PB122, St Peter Port, Guernsey		
w Islamic Mgmt Fund Ltd	$	1004.19
DIT INVESTMENT FFM		
d Concentra +	DM	43.25
d Int'l Rentenfond +	DM	71.25
EBC TRUST CO. (Jersey) Ltd		
1-3 Sale St, St Helier : 0534-36331		
EBC AMRO TRADED CURRENCY FUND		
d Capital	$	23.896
d Income	$	14.749
INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND		
w Long Term	$	33.3891
d Short Term A (Accum)	$	8.4385
d Short Term A (Distr)	$	0.2849
d Short Term B (Accum)	$	0.9095
d Short Term B (Distr)	$	0.6482
ECU Futures plc (44 71 225 3011)		
d Ecu Plc Omega Fund	£	1.48
d Ecu Plc Oil Fund	$	1.27
ELDERS INTL. MGMT SRVCS		
see PRISM ASSET MANAGEMENT		
ELDERS SWITZ (038) 25 17 25		
w Elders Australian	AS	90.75
w Elders Int'l	SF	100.50
EQUIFLEX LIMITED		
w Europe A	Fl	9.77
w North America A	Fl	9.34
w UK Small Companies	£	5.14
EURO PACIFIC ADVISERS Ltd		
w Meteore	Y	115813.00
w Pacific Horizon Invt. Fd	$	2858.67
FIDELITY INT'L INV. SERVICES (Lux)		
d Balanced Pfil Hedged	$	11.60
d Balanced Pfil Unhedged	$	11.31
d Conv. Securities Pfil	$	9.17
d Discovery Fund	$	16.62
d Dollars Saving Trust	$	184.94
d Far East Fund	$	70.83
d Fid. Amer. Assets	$	148.84
m Fid. Amer. Values III Com	$	75.94
m Fid. Amer. Values IV	$	89.45
d Fid. Australia Fund	$	15.89
d Frontier Fund	$	25.31
d Global Ind Fund	$	14.36
d Global Selection Fund	$	13.38
d International Fund	$	15.36
d New Europe Fund	$	10.22
d Orient Fund	$	108.52
d Pacific Fund	$	338.81
d Special Growth Fund	$	35.42
d World Fund	$	70.18
FINAFUTURES FINLEY (1-800-322-5839)		
w Portfolio (Ext.)	$	1.13
FOKUS BANK A.S. 472 428 555		
w Scanfonds Int'l Growth Fd	$	1.47
GAIA CURRENCY FUNDS		
w Gaia Hedge I	$	118.97
w Gaia Hedge II	$	249.87
w Gaia Hedge III	$	67.41
m Gaia Guaranteed June 97	$	
GAM ANLAGEFONDS AG.		
POB 164, 8034 Zurich Tel : 41-1-2516440		
d GAM (CH) America	SF	1404.00
d GAM (CH) Europe	SF	77.00
d GAM (CH) Mondial	SF	1255.00
d GAM (CH) Pacific	SF	1718.00
GAM TRADITION ANGLEFONDS AG.		
d GAM Tradition	SF	873.00
GARTMORE FUND MANAGERS INT.		
45, La Motte Street, Jersey 0534 27301		
CAPITAL STRATEGY FD Ltd		
d American	$	1.413
d Asia Pacific Fund	$	2.142
d Australasian Fund	£	0.3058
d British	£	2.348
d Canadian Fund	CS	0.8371
d Eastern European Fd	DM	4.483
d Emerging Markets Fund	£	1.0510
d European Fund	DM	5.117
d Global Resources Fund	$	0.7246
d International Growth	$	2.944
d Japan Fund	Y	609.3
d Ecu Bond Fund	Ecu	0.9275
d Global Conv. Bond Fd	$	17.22
d International Bond	$	1.231
d Sterling Bond	£	1.0490
d Austr. Dollar Deposit	AS	1.802
d DM Deposit	DM	5.007
d French Franc Deposit	FF	10.02
d Sterling Deposit	£	1.084
d Swiss Franc Deposit	SF	5.005
d US Deposit	$	1.001
d Yen Deposit	Y	500.7
GARTMORE INDOSUEZ FUNDS 28/02/91		
Tel : (352) 46 54 24 470		
Fax : (352) 46 54 23		
BOND PORTFOLIOS		
d Deutsche Mark Bond	DM	5.66
d Dollar Bond	$	2.05
d European Bond	Ecu	1.93
d Global Bond	$	2.03
EQUITY PORTFOLIOS		
d Developing Markets	$	2.13
d Europe	Ecu	1.08
d France	FF	10.08
d International	$	2.17
d Japan	Y	280.00
d Natural Resources	$	2.11
d North America	$	2.32
d Pacific	$	2.22
d Singapore/Malaysia	SGS	5.67
d Switzerland	SF	2.63
d United Kingdom	£	1.07
RESERVE FUNDS		
d Deutsche Mark Reserve	DM	5.03
d Dollar Reserve	$	2.01
d French Franc Reserve	FF	10.05
d Sterling Reserve	£	1.91
d Yen Reserve	Y	251.08
GEFINOR FUNDS		
London : 071-4994171, Geneva : 41-22355530		
w East Investment Fund	$	896.81
w Scottish World Fund	£	181.4544
w State St. American	$	278.39
GENERALE BANK		
(See also Interselex Group)		
d Rentinvest	$	29.37
d Capital Rentinvest	$	150.21
d Rentinbel Distribution	LF	9333.00
d Rentinbel Capitalization	LF	11829.00
GENESEE FUND Ltd		
w (B) Genesee Short	$	180.40
w (C) Genesee Opportunity	$	181.22
w (E) Genesee Balanced	$	198.42
GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT		
11 Athol St, Douglas, I.of Man 44-624-626037		
w GAM America Inc.	$	225.97
w GAM Arbitrage Inc.	$	223.19
w GAM ASEAN Inc.	$	170.00
w GAM Australia Inc.	$	113.75
w GAM Bond Fd Inc. £	£	110.85
w GAM Bond Fd Inc. DM	DM	91.52
w GAM Bond Fd Inc. SF	SF	80.54
w GAM Bond Fd Inc. US Ord.	$	117.23
w GAM Bond Fd Inc. US Spe.	$	133.29
w GAM Bond Fd Inc. Yen	Y	11531.00
w GAM Boston Inc.	$	293.19
w GAM Europe Fund	$	84.82
w GAM European Inc.	$	98.73
w GAM Franc-Val Inc.	SF	173.24
w GAM France Inc.	FF	1432.44
w GAM Global Fund	$	111.46
w GAM High Yield Inc.	$	85.96
w GAM Hong Kong Inc.	$	221.52
w GAM International Inc.	$	138.09
w GAM Japan Inc.	$	648.46
w GAM Mlti-Mgr Deferred Cl.	$	184.24
w GAM Mlti-Mgr Fd Inc Allocs	$	108.99
w GAM Mlti-Mgr Fd Inc-GenEq	$	107.47
d GAM Mlti-Mgr Fd Trading	$	112.87
w GAM Money Mkts Fd £	£	102.58
w GAM Money Mkts Fd $	$	101.29
w GAM Money Mkts Fd DM	DM	101.30
w GAM Money Mkts Fd SF	SF	101.30
w GAM Money Mkts Fd Yen	Y	10130.00
w GAM North America Fund	$	111.85
w GAM Pacific Basin Fund	$	130.21
w GAM Pacific Inc.	$	554.95
w GAM Restr. Fund Inc.	$	137.59
w GAM Selection Inc.	$	343.49
w GAM Singap-Malay Inc.	$	257.80
d GAM Sterling Spec. Bd Fd	£	105.16
d GAM Swiss Fr Spec Bd Fd	SF	87.79
w GAM Tyche S.A. Class A	$	212.29
w GAM U.S. Inc.	$	188.83
w GAM Univ. Accumulation	$	113.47
w GAM Univ. D-Mark Acc.	DM	110.97
w GAM Univ. D-Mark Inc.	DM	110.09
w GAM Univ. Income	$	113.47
w GAM Univ. Spain Inc.	SF	92.44
w GAM UT Inc.	$	393.84
w GAM Value Inc.	$	93.64
w GAM Whitethorn Fund Inc.	$	148.31
w GAM Worldwide Inc.	$	427.70
w GSAM Composite Inc.	$	228.18
GT MANAGEMENT PLC		
d G.T. ASEAN Fund	$	44.52
d G.T. Asia Fund	$	14.86
d G.T. Australia Fund	$	23.99
d G.T. Berry Japan Fund	$	30.86
d G.T. Biotech/Health Fd	$	16.11
d G.T. Bond Fund	$	17.25
d G.T. Deutschland Fund	$	12.67
d G.T. Dollar Fund	$	20.15
w G.T. Emerging Mkts Fd	$	8.48
w G.T. Euro Small Co Fd	$	32.86
d G.T. Europe Fund	$	32.21
w G.T. Global Small Co Fd	$	15.83
d G.T. Global Techno. Fd	$	17.16
d G.T. Hong Kong Fund	$	28.99
d G.T. Honshu Pathfinder	$	19.35
d G.T. Investment Fund	$	14.86
w G.T. Japan OTC Stocks Fd	$	10.61
w G.T. Japan Small Co Fd	$	15.64
d G.T. Korea Fund	$	5.66
w G.T. Newly Ind Countr Fd	$	27.41
r G.T. Technology Fund	$	42.57
d G.T. UK Small Companies	£	7.56
d G.T. US Small Companies	$	14.33
GUINNESS FLIGHT FUND MANAGERS LTD GUERNSEY		
GUINNESS FLIGHT Glbl Strategy Fd Ltd		
d Managed Currency Fd	$	35.98
d Global Bond Fd	$	30.54
d Global High Inc Bd Fd	$	22.83
d Gilt and £ Bd Fd	£	10.106
d Euro High Inc Bd Fd	£	20.59
d Global Equity Fd	$	67.85
d American Blue Chip Fd	$	21.91
d Japan and Pacific Fd	$	76.04
d UK Fund	£	28.20
d European Fund	£	97.08
GUINNESS FLIGHT Int'l Fd Ltd		
d Deutschemark Money Fund	DM	69.754
d Sterling Money Fund	£	21.924
d Swiss Franc Money Fund	SF	53.190
d US Dollar Money Fund	$	34.575
d Yen Money Fund	Y	7036.037
HILL SAMUEL GLOBAL PORTFOLIO		
1A rue Pierre d'Aspelt Luxembourg 1142		
d H.S. Glbl Pfil £ Fix Int	£	10.33
d H.S. Glbl Pfil Eur Fix Int	DM	9.56
d H.S. Glbl Pfil Euro Eq	DM	8.43
d H.S. Glbl Pfil Glbl Bond	$	10.46
d H.S. Glbl Pfil Glbl Eq	$	8.94
d H.S. Glbl Pfil Glbl Mngd	$	9.25
d H.S. Glbl Pfil Jap Eq	Y	759.00
d H.S. Glbl Pfil N. Amer Eq	$	9.69
d H.S. Glbl Pfil Pac Bas Eq	$	9.28
d H.S. Glbl Pfil UK Equity	£	9.41
d H.S. Glbl Pfil UK Sm Co Eq	£	9.72
d H.S. Glbl Pfil US Sm Co Eq	$	8.91
HILL SAMUEL INVEST. MGMT. INTL S.A.		
Jersey, P.O. Box 63, Tel 0534 76029		
Berne, P.O. Box 2622, Tel 4131 224051		
d Crossbow (Far East)	SF	13.80
d CSF (Balanced)	SF	34.78
d European Equity Fund	DM	17.51
d Int'l Bond Fund	$	12.44
d Int'l Currency US	$	27.98
d Int'l Currency US Mngd	$	29.20
d ITF Fd (Technology)	$	16.80
d O'seas Fd (N. America)	$	58.63
IAM, 2 Bd. Royal LUXEMBOURG		
w IAM Bonds Fd-France A	FF	630.72
w IAM Bonds Fd-Allem. B	DM	221.84
w IAM Bonds Fd Japon C	Y	10480.00
w IAM Bonds Fd Div. I	FF	520.42
w IAM Europe Global	Ecu	89.23
w IAM Europe Luxe.	Ecu	86.26
w IAM Europe 90/10	Ecu	114.35
w IAM Europe 1992	Ecu	94.54
w IAM Europe du Sud	Ecu	88.08
d IAM Flexible Fund	Ecu	82.53
INTERSELEX GROUP		
d Int. America Fund	$	17.89
d Int. Belgo Fund	BF	2723.00
d Int. Europa Sicav	LF	3725.00
d Int. Pacific Fund	$	1053.75
d Int. World Fund	$	95.35
INVESCO MIM INT'L, POB 271, Jersey		
d Amer. Inc & Growth	$	1.296
d Asia Super Growth Fund	$	12.44
d Dollar Mngd Curr	$	14.82
d Dollar Mngd Pfil	$	2.244
d Gold & Prec. Metals	$	6.772
d Gtd. N.W. 1994	$	7.96
d Int. High Income	$	2.624
d Japan Dollar Perf. Fund	$	3.259
d Jersey Gilt	£	0.1804
d Nippon Warrant Fund	$	12.11
d Okasan Global Strat	$	17.42
d Pioneer Markets	$	2.488
d Sterling Mngd Curr	£	17.15
d Sterling Mngd Pfil	£	1.573
d UK Growth	£	1.055
ITALFORTUNE INTL. FUNDS		
w Class A (Aggr. Growth Ital.)	$	51.58
w Class B (Global Equity)	$	11.45
w Class C (Global Bond)	$	12.28
w Class D (Ecu Bond)	Ecu	10.69
JARDINE FLEMING, GPO Box 11448 Hg Kg		
d JF ASEAN Trust	$	23.32
d JF Far East Wrnt Tr.	$	8.92
d JF Glbl Conv. Tr.	$	11.74
d JF Hong Kong Trust	$	82.40
d JF Japan Sm. Co Tr.	Y	63846.00
d JF Japan Trust	Y	16859.00
d JF Malaysia Trust	$	9.97
d JF Pacific Inc. Tr.	$	84.11
d JF Thailand Trust	$	12.43
JULIUS BAER GROUP		
d Baerbond	SF	888.00
d Conbar	SF	1714.00
d D-Mark Baer Bond Fund	DM	1089.00
d Dollar Baer Bond Fund	$	1175.00
d Emerging Europe Fund	DM	97.82
d Equibaer America	$	1904.09
d Equibaer Europe	SF	1435.00
d Europe Bond Fund	Ecu	108.55
d Liquibaer	SF	1907.00
d SFR - BAER	SF	995.00
d Stockbar	SF	1889.00
d Swissbar	SF	2052.00
KIDDER, PEABODY		
b Chesapeake Fund Ltd	$	1549.01
b Int'l Guaranteed Fund	$	1809.35
b Stonehenge Ltd	$	1278.35
b The Gbl Asset Alloc Fd Ltd	$	1071.43
KLEINWORT BENSON SELECT FUND		
d British Fund	Ecu	1.88
d Emerging Asia Fund	Ecu	1.57
d European Fund	Ecu	1.73
d International Fund	Ecu	1.61
d Japanese Fund	Ecu	1.58
d Koreallis World Fund	FM	10.19
d North American Fund	Ecu	1.78
d Pacific Fund	Ecu	1.52
LIPPO ASIA LIMITED		
w Java Fund	$	8.85
LLOYDS BANK PLC, POB 438, Geneva 11		
Deals 41-22-3073380/Inquir. 41-22-3073210		
w Lloyds Int'l Dollar +	$	109.30
w Lloyds Int'l Europe +	SF	177.80
w Lloyds Int'l Growth +	SF	195.20
w Lloyds Int'l Income +	SF	255.50
w Lloyds Int'l N. America +	$	179.40
w Lloyds Int'l Pacific +	SF	160.20
MAGNUM FUTURES FUND Ltd		
m Deutschemark Class	DM	19.58
m Sterling Class	£	5.22
m US Dollar Class	$	8.89
MALABAR CAP MGMT (Bermuda) Ltd		
m Malabar Int'l Fund	$	9.57
MAN INTERNATIONAL FUTURES		
m Alubal Mint Gtd. Fund Ltd	$	107.31
m Athena Diversified Fut.	$	10.09
m Athena Guaranteed Fut.	$	9.43
m Ftme Mint Gtd Plc	$	123.28
m Mint Gtd Ltd - Aug 1995	$	12.08
m Mint Gtd Ltd - Dec 1994	$	14.75
m Mint Gtd Ltd - Jan 1994	$	16.72
m Mint Gtd Ltd - Nov 1993	$	20.67
m Mint Gtd Ltd - Spec Issue	$	21.41
m Mint Limited - Income	$	14.35
m Mint Limited - Ordinary	$	43.34
m Mint Sp Res Ltd (BNP)	$	115.67
m Newcastle Guaranteed Ltd	$	12.47
MERRILL LYNCH		
d Dollar Assets Portfolio	$	1.00
d Iberia Portfolio	$	10.93
d Multi-Curr. Bond Pfil Cl A	$	17.54
d Multi-Curr. Bond Pfil Cl B	$	17.54
d USA Income Portfolio	$	9.55
d US Federal Securities Fd		
d Category A	$	9.95
d Category B	$	9.95
d World Nat Res Pfil Sh A	$	10.97
d World Nat Res Pfil Sh B	$	10.84
MERRILL LYNCH MLT NAT'L INV PFL		
GLOBAL CURRENCY BOND SERIES		
d Australian Dollar Pfil		
d Category A	$	13.16
d Canadian Dollar Pfil		
d Category A	CS	11.06
d Category B	CS	11.04
d Deutsche Mark Pfil		
d Category A	DM	10.50
d Category B	DM	10.47
d Pound Sterling Pfil		
d Category A	£	11.65
d Category B	£	11.61
d US Dollar Pfil		
d Category A	$	11.78
d Category B	$	11.74
d Yen Portfolio		
d Category A	Y	1047.00
d Category B	Y	1044.00
MERRILL LYNCH MLT NAT'L INV PFL		
EQUITY CONVERTIBLE SERIES		
BASIC VALUE PORTFOLIO		
d Class A	$	9.94
d Class B	$	9.87
CONVERTIBLE SECURITIES PTFL.		
d Class A	$	10.64
d Class B	$	10.59
GLOBAL EQUITY PORTFOLIO		
d Class A	$	9.62
d Class B	$	9.39
EURO EQUITY PORTFOLIO		
d Class A	$	10.35
d Class B	$	10.30
MULTIMANAGER N.V.		
w American Growth Fd	$	10.46
w European Curr. Bond Fd	Ecu	10.08
w European Growth Fd	Ecu	10.58
m Futures Fd	$	9.76
w Japanese Growth Fd	Y	1074.00
NIMARBEN		
w Class A	$	199.81
NMB BANK, PO 1800, 1000 BV Amsterdam		
d NMB Dutch Fund	Fl	39.10
d NMB Euromix Fund	LF	2.238
d NMB Real Estate Fund	Fl	38.50
w The Brazil Fund	$	1.22
NOMURA INTL. (HONG KONG) Ltd		
d Nomura Jakarta Fund	$	8.47
NOMURA INVEST BANKING (M.E.) E.C.		
d Nomura Gulf Fund	$	8.83
OBLIFLEX LIMITED		
w Convertible	$	11.26
w Deutsche Mark	DM	13.36
w Dollar Long Term	$	16.06
w Dollar Medium Term	$	18.63
w Dutch Florin	Fl	12.65
w Dutch Florin Multi	Fl	11.23
w European Currency	Ecu	15.91
w French Franc	FF	113.29
w HY Euro Curr Divid Pay	Ecu	10.13
w HY Euro Currencies	Ecu	11.15
w Japanese Yen	Y	3675.00
w Multicurrency	$	25.56
w O. Belgian Franc	BF	188.00
w Pound Sterling	£	18.27
w Swiss Franc	SF	10.82
w Swiss Franc Divid Pay	SF	10.36
w Swiss Multi-Dividend	SF	8.88
w Swiss Multicurrency	SF	12.38
w US Dollar Short Term	$	10.86
OLYMPIA Capital Intl. BVI		
c/o OCM, 17 Av. George V, 75008 PARIS		
Tel. 33-1-47230274		
w Finsbury Group	$	123.90
w Olympia Securite	$	187.16
w Winch. Capital	$	102.10
w Winch. Frontier	$	228.31
w Winch. Fut. Olympia Star	$	101.74 *
w Winch. Hldg Int'l Madison	Ecu	1052.47
w Winch. Hldg Int'l Ser D	Ecu	1232.01
w Winch. Hldg Int'l Ser F	Ecu	1232.97
w Winch. Hldg US$	$	16.44
w Winch. Reser. Multi. Gvbd	$	14.62
PARIBAS-GROUP		
d Cortexa International	$	109.48
d Europhenix	Ecu	179.10
d Luxor	$	8.18
d Moneyflow	LF	10134.00
d Par US Treas. Bond Cl B	$	150.83
d Paribas-Rente A	LF	1256.00
d Paribas-Rente B	LF	1451.00
d Parinter Bond Fund	$	15.98
d Parinter Fund	$	223.47
w Parvest Obli-DM A	DM	1260.40
w Parvest Obli-DM B	DM	1406.45
w Parvest Obli-Dollar A	$	1200.77
w Parvest Obli-Dollar B	$	1407.64
w Parvest Obli-Franc A	$	1456.87
w Parvest Obli-Franc B	$	1456.87
d Parvest Obli-Gulden A	Fl	1034.20
d Parvest Obli-Gulden B	Fl	1185.81
d Parvest Obli-Sterling	£	117.89
d Parvest Obli-Yen A	Y	113157.00
d Parvest Obli-Yen B	Y	123485.00
PERMAL GROUP		
b Drakkar Growth	$	2115.18
b EuroMir (Ecu) Ltd	Ecu	943.93
b Media Ltd	$	872.73
b Noscal Ltd	$	1608.40
w Updyke Ltd	$	271.55
b Value N.V.	$	1904.22
PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.		
Rokin 55, 1012kk, Amsterdam (20-5211188)		
w Asia Pac. Growth Fd N.V.	$	30.91
w Asian Selection Fd N.V.	Fl	43.70
w DP Amer. Growth Fd N.V.	$	29.40
w Environment Growth Fund	Fl	51.35
w Eur. Growth Fund N.V.	Fl	36.38
w Japan Diversified Fund	$	46.82
w Leveraged Cap Hold	$	371.78
w Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V.	$	236.15
PRISM ASSET MANAGEMENT		
(212) 332-1032 advisor to :		
d Conqueror	$	92.99
d Prism Fut. Fd (EFF)	$	303.26
d PTJ	$	106.21
d Rainbow	$	120.64
PUTNAM		
d Emerging Hlth Sc. Trust	$	26.03
w Putnam Em. Info. Sc. Trust	$	17.89
d Putnam Glob. High Growth	$	13.18
d Putnam High Inc. GNMA Fd	$	9.44
d Putnam Int'l Fund	$	12.43
ROBECO GROUP		
POB 973, Rotterdam (10-4650711)		
d Robeco	Fl	96.40
d Rodamco	Fl	55.60
d Rolinco	Fl	92.20
d Rorento	Fl	62.90
ROTHSCHILD AST. MGT.		
w Tokyo Pacific Hldgs (Sea)	$	172.32
ROYAL B. CANADA, POB 246, GUERNSEY		
w RBC British Fund Ltd +	£	4.959
w RBC Canadian Fd Ltd +	CS	13.73 *
w RBC European Fund +	£	12.98 *
w RBC Far East & Pac. Fd +	$	42.48
w RBC Int'l Bond Fund Ltd +	$	14.32
w RBC Int'l Capital Fund +	$	35.15 *
d RBC Mngd Currency Fd +	$	42.34
w RBC North America Fd +	$	14.54
SAFRA REPUBLIC HOLDING		
w Republic (Gnsey) $ Inc Fd	$	9.80
w Republic Gem Fund	$	103.92
SKANDIFOND		
SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN		
w Equity Int'l Acc	$	13.61
w Equity Int'l Inc	$	11.75
w Equity Global	$	1.29
w Equity Far East	$	2.01
w Equity Gold	$	0.65
w Equity Japan	Y	117.00
w Equity Nordic	$	1.48
w Equity U.K.	£	1.18
w Equity Continental Europe	$	1.38
w Equity Mediterranean	$	1.12
w Equity North America	$	1.40
w Bond Int'l Acc	$	9.67
w Bond Int'l Inc	$	6.92
w High Income Acc	$	1.37
w High Income Inc	$	1.07
w Bond Sweden	SKr	11.93
w Bond DEM	DM	0.98
w Bond Dollar	$	1.11
w Multicurrency	$	1.26
SOCIETE GENERALE GROUP		
SOGELUX FUND (SF)		
w SF Bonds A U.S.A.	$	13.03
w SF Bonds B Germany	DM	23.98
w SF Bonds C France	FF	95.50
w SF Bonds D Switz.	SF	28.85
w SF Bonds E G.B.	£	9.35
w SF Bonds F Japan	Y	1686.00
w SF Bonds G Europe	Ecu	13.19
w SF Bonds H World Wide	$	13.68
w SF Bonds J Belgium	BF	616.00
w SF Eq. K North America	$	13.10
w SF Eq. L W. Europe	Ecu	12.45
w SF Eq. M Pacific Basin	Y	1481.00
w SF Eq. N France	FF	70.00
w SF Eq. P Growth Countries	$	12.99
w SF Eq. Q Gold Mines	$	9.52
w SF Eq. R World Wide	$	13.01
w SF Short Term S France	FF	128.61
w SF Short Term T Eur.	Ecu	12.61
SOGELUX INDEX FUND (SIF)		
w S.I.F. France Capital	FF	974.60
w S.I.F. France Distrib	FF	974.60
w S.I.F. GB Capital	£	107.79
w S.I.F. GB Distrib	£	107.79
w S.I.F. Japan Capital	Y	14297.00
w S.I.F. Japan Distrib	Y	14297.00
w S.I.F. US Capital	$	168.21
w S.I.F. US Distrib	$	168.31
w S.I.F. World Capital	$	136.95
w S.I.F. World Distrib	$	136.95
SODITIC ASSET MANAGEMENT INC.		
w SAM Diversified Inc	$	110.72
w SAM Strategy Inc	$	94.20
SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN S.A.		
146 Bd de la Petrusse, L-2330 Luxembourg		
w Neptune Maritime Fund	$	8.31
b SHB Bond Fund	$	49.23
w Svenska Sel. Fd Amer Sh	$	12.71
w Svenska Sel. Fd Germany	DM	8.96
d Svenska Sel. Fd Int'l Bd Sh	$	11.79
w Svenska Sel. Fd Int'l Sh	$	51.46
w Svenska Sel. Fd Japan	Y	550.53
d Svenska Sel. Fd Nordic Sh	$	10.71
w Svenska Sel. Fd Pacif Sh	$	4.52
d Svenska Sel. Fd S/T Ass Sh	$	10.94
w Svenska Sel. Fd Swed Bds	SKr	1013.90
SWISS BANK CORP. (Issue Prices)		
d America Valor	$	306.98
d Anglo Valor	£	191.05
d Asia Portfolio	$	485.53
d Convert Bond Selection	SF	91.36
d D-Mark Bond Selection	DM	104.65
d Dollar Bond Selection	$	131.66
d Ecu Bond Selection	Ecu	96.91
d Florin Bond Selection	Fl	109.52
d France Valor	FF	1642.83
d Germania Valor	DM	447.09
d Gold Portfolio	SF	269.84
d Iberia Valor	Pta	47559.00
d Ital Valor	Lit	491365.00
d Japan Portfolio	Y	30647.00
d SBC £ MMF	£	2200.91
d SBC 100 Index Fund	SF	1032.00
d SBC DM Short A/B	DM	1035.45
d SBC Ecu MMF	Ecu	2888.67
d SBC Euro Stock	Ecu	152.00
d SBC Sfr Bond A	SF	1854.61
d SBC Sfr Bond B	SF	1097.23
d SBC US$ MMF	$	6482.17
d SBC Yen MMF	Y	526947.00
d Sterling Bond Selection	£	102.51
d Sw. Foreign Bond Selection	SF	99.00
d Swissvalor	SF	351.00
d Universal Bond Selection	SF	72.25
d Universal Fund	SF	100.86
d Yen Bond Selection	Y	10763.00
T. ROWE PRICE ASSOCIATES INC.		
m T. Rowe Price Frontier Ltd	$	11.15
TEMPLETON W.WIDE INVESTMENTS		
GROWTH PORTFOLIO		
d Class A-1	$	9.73
d Class A-2	$	10.48
d Class A-3	$	9.93
d Class B-1	$	9.60
d Class B-2	$	10.35
INCOME PORTFOLIO		
d Class A	$	11.08
d Class B	$	11.08
TERMINVEST Tel : 40.70.92.89		
m Dual Futures Fd Cl D Units	$	105.65
m Galaxy Futures Fund Ltd	$	111.56
THORNTON MANAGEMENT Ltd		
d Eastern Crusader Fund	$	8.96
w Global Access Fund	$	9.65
d Pacif Invt Fd SA £	£	8.57
d Pacif Invt Fd SA DM	DM	24.97
d Pacif Invt Wrnt Fd SA £	£	3.57
d Pacif Invt Wrnt Fd SA DM	DM	10.48
d Thor. Lift Dragons Fd Ltd	$	20.94
d Thornton HK Gateway Fd	$	15.43
d Thornton Int'l Opp. Fd	$	1.73
d Thornton Japan Fund Ltd	$	28.85
d Thornton Orient Inc Fd Ltd	$	21.94
w Thornton Phil. Redev. Fd	$	21.93
d Thornton Tiger Fd Ltd	$	28.870
NEW TIGER SEL. FUND		
d Indonesia	$	7.04
d Malaysia	$	9.48
d Thailand	$	9.29
TYNDALL INTERNATIONAL Bermuda Ltd		
Tel: 809 292 2760		
d American Spec. Sits	$	46.62
d Eurobond	$	32.57
d Mortgage	CS	14.57
d Overseas	$	26.66
d Tiger	$	42.24
TYNDALL INTERNATIONAL Jersey Ltd		
Tel : 0534 37331		
d Gilt	£	578.18
d Mngd Currency Dollar	$	1.045
d Mngd Currency Sterling	£	116.40
UEBERSEEBANK Zurich		
d B - Fund	SF	979.15
d E - Fund	SF	521.30
d J - Fund	SF	362.73
d M - Distribution	SF	93.68
d M - Fund	SF	1029.40
d UBZ Euro-Income Fund	SF	9.60
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND		
d Amca American Shares	SF	36.75
d Bond-Invest	SF	57.00
d Brit-Invest Shares	SF	740.00
d D-Mark-Invest Bonds	DM	198.00
d Dollar-Invest Bonds	$	113.20
d ESPAC Spanish Shares	SF	190.00
d Eurit	SF	316.00
d Fonsa Swiss Shares	SF	199.00
d Francit Shares	SF	192.00
d Germac Shares	SF	225.00
d Globinvest Shares	SF	99.75
d Gold Invest Shares	SF	167.00
d Holland-Invest Shares	SF	219.00
d Itac Shares	SF	187.00
d Japan-Invest Shares	SF	1229.00
d Sima (stock price)	SF	230.00
d Skandinavien-Invest	SF	211.00
d UBS Money Mkt Invest	£	1024.98
d Yen-Invest Bonds	Y	81544.00
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt		
d Unifonds	DM	32.90
d Unirak	DM	75.70
d Unirenta	DM	38.30
d Unizins	DM	105.95
UNIVERSAL GROUP OF FUNDS		
d Univers Sav Amer	CS	9.15
d Univers Sav Equity	CS	10.45
d Univers Sav Global	CS	5.38
d Univers Sav Nat. Res	CS	4.41
d Univers Sav Pacific	CS	8.76
Other Funds		
r Actigroissance	FF	507.74
d Actifinance Int'l	$	1042.37
w Actifutures Ltd	$	1226.06
w Actigestion	FF	1309.77
w Activest Int'l	$	28.22
d Amvabel	Fl	64.10
w Aquila International Fund	$	262.83
b Ariane	$	4301.42
d Asia Oceania Fund	$	8.90
m Associated Investors Inc	$	741.84
b Atlantic Fund	$	72.10
d Atlas Fund	SF	59.21
r Australia Fund	$	16.70
w Balfour Maritime Series 1	$	969.58
w BDD Inv Fund-Ecu Bd	Ecu	5306.30
w BEM International	$	5.66
w Bergen Int'l Fund	$	11.30
w Bondselex-Issue Pr.	SF	180.85
m Cal Futures 1990 Fd Ltd	$	27.77
d CB German Index Fund	DM	119.52
w CFE Future Fd N.V.	$	77.80
m Cleveland Offshore Fd	$	19.94
w CMI Investment Fund	$	1382.00
d Colbert Court Terme	FF	1187.72
d Colbert Croissance	FF	72.08
d Colbert Finances	FF	115613.16
w Columbia Securities	Fl	93.32
w Convert. Fd. Int'l A Certs	$	17.47
w Convert. Fd. Int'l B Certs	$	58.06
w Cumber Int'l N.V.	$	195.90
d D. Witter Wld Wide Ivt Tst	$	26.28
w D.G.C.	$	213.23
w Daiwa Japan Fund	Y	7457.00
w Diso Income Fund	FR	37.35
d Dreyfus America Fund	$	18.78
w Dumelux Amerique	$	1027.67
w Dumelux Asie Pacifique	$	1037.67
w Dumelux Bonds Plus	$	1174.27
w Dumelux Europe	Ecu	1041.13
w Dumelux France	FF	6246.26
w Dumelux Opportunit	$	1027.67
m Dumenil Arbitrage Fd NV	$	663.08
w Eas Overseas Fund Ltd	$	1001.08
d Emi Belg. Ind. Plus (A)	BF	8441.00
d Emi Belg. Ind. Plus (B)	BF	8441.00
d Emi France Ind. Plus (A)	FF	815.63
d Emi France Ind. Plus (B)	FF	815.63
d Emi Germ. Ind. Plus (A)	DM	86.37
d Emi Germ. Ind. Plus (B)	DM	86.37
d Emi UK Index Plus (A)	£	94.42
d Emi UK Index Plus (B)	£	94.42
w Espir. Sto Inv M Sth Eur Fds		10.67
w Esprit Sicav	Ecu	1147.09
d Eurosud	FF	995.40
d Europe 1992	$	10.49
d Europe Obligations	Ecu	79.27
w F.I.T. Fund FF	FF	119.29
w F.M.P. Portfolio	$	0.5176
w Fairfield Int'l Ltd	$	157.70
w Fairfield Sentry Ltd	$	214.05
w Fairfield Strat. Ltd	$	60.40
m Fatum Fund	$	772.27
w First Eagle Fund	$	36779.40
m First Frontier Funds	$	85.14
w FL Trust Switzerland	SF	90.36
d Fondifollo	$	85.21
w Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF	144.50
d Force Cash DM Sicav	DM	5192.73
d Force Cash Ecu Sicav	Ecu	2837.86
d Force Cash FF Sicav	FF	15739.44
d Force Cash US$ Sicav	$	3097.89
d Forexfund Limited	$	9.58
w Formula Selection Fd	SF	65.38
d Frankl-Trust Effekten Fd	DM	151.49
d Frankl-Trust Interzins	DM	39.44
m Gems Progressive Fd Ltd	$	1074.66
w George V Inv. Bond F.	$	24.19
m German Sel. Associates	DM	1432.21
d Green Line France	FF	73.80
w Hasenbichler Com AG	$	1225.00
w Haussmann Hldgs. N.V.	$	344.32
d Hentsch T.F.	SF	10802.00
w Hestia Funds	$	145.49
w Horizon Fund	$	2016.11
w Ibex Holdings Ltd	SF	166.52
w IFDC Japan Fund	Y	30954.00
r ILA-IGB	$	1.55
r ILA-IGS	$	9.94
m IncAmerica N.V.	$	16.61
m IncAsia N.V.	$	9.46
r Int'l Securities Fund	Ecu	26.12
m Interface Fund Ltd	$	150.78
d Interfund SA	$	46.72
w Intermarket Fund	$	473.68
w Intersec SA	$	3919.78
d Investa DWS	DM	69.18
d Investmentor Fund	$	104.87
m J Capel Guaranteed Fund	$	10.05
w Japan Pacific Fund	$	223.63
w Japan Reg. Growth F.	Y	899563.00
m Japan Selection Assets	Y	9113.00
w Japan Selection Fund	$	232.64
d JJ Placement	FF	12541.62
w JWH Worldwide Fund	$	9.31
d Kenmar Guaranteed	$	9.62
w Kenmar Int'l - B	$	11135.00
d Kenmar L/C	$	8.74
m Key Hedge Fund Inc	$	107.18
w Kleinwort Bens. Jap. Fd	$	212.94
d KML-II H. Yield	$	550.20
w Korea Growth Trust	$	33.15
w LACO International	$	5.39
w Leumi Val. Francaises	FF	941.54
m London Portfolio G'td. I	$	88.57
m London Portfolio G'td. II	$	8.38
w Luxfund	$	117.59
m Lynx Sel. Holdings	SF	110.74
m Maritime Fund Int'l Ltd	$	943.70
w Mat Growth ESCF DM	DM	18.95
w Mat Growth USCF $	$	10.42
w MBE Japan Fund	LF	1952.00
m MCM Int. Limited	$	143.78
d Mediolanum Sel. Fd	$	40.79
w ML Morgens Lv HY Inv NV	$	9.77
w Moore Global Invts. Ltd	$	2036.16
d NCA Fund	$	11.26
w Nippon Fund	$	109.00
d NM Inc. & Growth Fund	$	17.63
m NMT Asian Sel. Portfolio	$	178.19
w NMT Chadel Bond	SF	115.24
w NMT Nostec Portfolio	$	123.26
d Nomura-Cap Int'l Eq Fd	$	14.84
d Nordmix	Lit	11378.00
m Nova Plus Fund I Ltd	$	1050.00
w Novaeurope	Ecu	2753.00
m NSP F.I.T. Ltd	$	10.22
m Oppenheimer U.S. Arb.	$	126.12
w Optimum Fund	$	1288.43
m Overlook Performance	$	1476.93
d Pacific Nies Fund	$	7.36
d PAM Futures Trad	$	452.89
m Pancurri Inc	$	17.76
m Paragon Fund Limited	$	10.22
w Plurivest International	FF	115.03
d Precision Fd Ltd	$	78.06
w Prosp. I.H. Inc. P.F.	$	3.28
w Puget-Mahe Barclays Pac	$	183.49
w Quantum Fund N.V.	$	17989.05
d SAGA Amerique	FF	714.55
d SAGA Court Terme	FF	1217.28
d SAGA France Sicav	FF	442.67
d SAGA Long T. Capital	FF	1129.78
d SAGA Opportunites	FF	713.79
d SAGA Pacifique	FF	1066.22
d SAGA Premiere	FF	1204.56
w Samurai Portfolio	SF	271.90
d Sanyo Kle. Spain Fd	$	11.23
w Sarakreek Holding n.v.	$	11.90
d Saturn Fund	$	1139.37
d SCI / Tech. SA Luxembourg	$	19.31
m Scimitar Guar. Curr Fd	$	8.46
m Scimitar Guaranteed	$	8.74
m Securefund 2000 Ltd	$	5.00
m SLH Guar. F.F.I.	$	1096.27
w SP International SA	$	6233.86
d Strat. Int'l Gold Fund SA	$	6.96
m Sussex McGarr	$	2201.00
w Techno Growth Fund	SF	51.47
d Templeton Glob Inc	$	10.00
d The Petrus Fund Ltd	$	1.03
m THC (OTC) Jap. Fd Sicav	$	11.93
w Transpacific Fund	Y	28284.00
d Triton Offshore Class A	$	334.54
d Triton Offshore Class B	$	314.41
d Tudor B.V.I. Futures LTD	$	7221.05
d Turquoise Fund	$	221.77
m Tweedy Browne (UK) n.v.	$	1277.38
w Tweedy Browne n.v. Cl A	$	3507.31
w Tweedy Browne n.v. Cl B	$	1480.09
d Uni Bond Fund	Ecu	1656.66
r Uni Capital Fund	Ecu	1173.07
d Unico Equity Fund	DM	58.80
d Unico Inv. Fund	DM	68.45
m Unifrad SUS	$	1082.16
m Unifrad FF	FF	11159.44
m Unifrad SF	SF	1098.61
d Univers Bonds	DM	139.46
w Ursus Int'l Ltd	$	8469.00
w Vanderbilt Assets	$	15.82
m Victor Futures Fund	$	228.00
w Willer Asian Fund	$	18.37
w Willerbond Capital	$	14.59
d World Balanced Fund S.A.	$	12.46
w Worldwide Securities	$	37.60
w Worldwide Special	$	836.03
m Zweig Int'l Ltd S/3	$	10932.00

A$ - Australian Dollars; AS - Austrian Schillings; BF - Belgian Francs; CS - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Mark; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; LIt - Italian Lira; LF - Luxembourg Francs; p-pence; Ptas - Pesetas; SGS - Singapore Dollars; SF - Swiss Francs; Y-Yen; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; ● Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ● Paris exchange; ++ Amsterdam exchange; e - misquoted earlier; x-not registered with regulatory authority

For information on how to have your fund listed, fax Simon OSBORN on (33-1) 46 37 52 12.

SPORTS

OSU Downs Nebraska, Enhancing Title Hopes

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Eddie Sutton reached rock bottom when he was forced out at Kentucky a few years ago, but now the veteran coach is back at the top in the Big Eight with Oklahoma State.

With Darwyn Alexander scoring 16 points, the No. 12 Cowboys defeated No. 15 Nebraska, 80-69, in Stillwater, Oklahoma, on Wednesday to move closer to their first conference title since 1965.

Oklahoma State, 21-5 overall and 10-3 in the Big Eight, can grab at least a share of the crown Saturday with a victory at Iowa State. The Cowboys are tied at the top with No. 10 Kansas, which closes its season Sunday at Nebraska.

Sutton, who also turned around programs at Creighton and Arkansas, has done a remarkable job at his alma mater just two years after he left Kentucky with the school about to be slammed by NCAA sanctions. He spent last season as a consultant for a shoe company.

Nebraska, 23-6 and 8-5, was within 67-63 after Clifford Scales' three-pointer with about two minutes remaining. But John Potter hit a free throw, Alexander a breakaway layup and Corey Williams a fast-break dunk to seal the triumph with 51 seconds remaining.

The Cowboys, 14-0 at home this season, won despite playing most of the second half without leading scorer and rebounder Byron Houston. Houston was in foul trouble and finished with only 13 points.

No. 8 Duke 79, Clemson 62: In Durham, North Carolina, Christian Laettner scored 17 points in only 21 minutes as Duke improved to 24-6. The Blue Devils and No. 4 North Carolina will battle Sunday in Chapel Hill for the Atlantic Coast Conference regular-season title and a first-round bye in the league tournament.

No. 18 LSU 79, Florida 66: In Gainesville, Florida, LSU's Shaquille O'Neal had 19 points and 19 rebounds despite playing with a bruised left knee suffered early in the second half. The Tigers, 20-7, can win the Southeastern Conference regular-season title with a victory at Mississippi State on Saturday. O'Neal said he would be able to play.

Connecticut 62, No. 20 Seton Hall 60 (OT): In Storrs, Connecticut, Chris Smith picked up a loose ball and hit a baseline jumper at the buzzer to win the game for Connecticut, 17-9. The loss snapped a five-game winning streak for Seton Hall, 18-7.

No. 23 Mississippi State 94, Auburn 76: In Starkville, Mississippi, the Bulldogs stayed in contention for their first Southeastern Conference crown since 1963, as Cameron Burns scored 15 points and three teammates were in double figures.

Mississippi State (19-7, 12-5) is assured of its best conference finish since a second in 1978.

The Bulldogs took control early with their pressure man-to-man defense. Auburn (12-14, 5-12) shot only 25 percent from the field and turned the ball over 14 times in the first half. *(UPI, AP)*

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

Bob Child/The Associated Press

Scott Burrell knocked the ball away from Seton Hall's Jerry Walker and Connecticut went on to snatch an overtime victory.

At 18, Shaquille O'Neal Is the 'Center of the '90s'

By Anthony Cotton
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Wading through autograph seekers outside Cameron Indoor Stadium in Durham, North Carolina, toward a bus full of waiting teammates, Shaquille O'Neal smiles and winks and says the attention from the crowd — some of whom needled him mercilessly during a loss to Duke less than an hour earlier — "makes me feel like Michael Jordan."

At the tender age of 18, O'Neal already has been christened "Center of the '90s," which does not seem far-fetched. As a sophomore, he is averaging 28 points (eighth in the nation), 14.5 rebounds (first) and 5.1 blocked shots (fourth) for the Tigers while still learning.

"The thing that's so shocking is that there's still so much room for improvement," said the Kentucky coach, Rick Pitino, who once coached Patrick Ewing with the New York Knicks. "He's the only player I've seen in quite some time that would be the No. 1 pick in the draft any of his four years, if he came out."

If he stays in school, which may be hard given the size of the contract he would command by coming out this June, O'Neal is expected to get one of the three spots likely to be reserved for collegiate players on the 1992 Olympic basketball team.

Jordan did not become JORDAN until after the 1984 Games. Should O'Neal make his mark alongside the professionals in Barcelona, the 7-foot-1-inch (2.18-meter), 295-pound (133-kilogram) frame with a medal dangling off his chest might cast a much bigger shadow than did the Chicago Bulls superstar.

"He has to be the center of the '90s," said the Duke center, Christian Laettner, who must content himself with all-American candidacy. "People don't realize how big he is because of how well he moves. I consider myself a good-moving big guy, but it's fun to watch him."

Entering Cameron for the recent game with the Blue Devils, O'Neal, dressed in cotton shirt and blue jeans with Walkman headphones around his neck, does not look so imposing. Rather, he looks very much like any other kid who might idolize a professional superstar — though admittedly a lot taller.

But after he changes into his uniform and the game begins, it's a different story. O'Neal seems to swallow up the court, dwarfing the 6-11, 270-pound Laettner, let alone gnats such as Bill McCaffery and Bobby Hurley.

Unfortunately for LSU, on this day those two, and medium-sized players such as Grant and Thomas Hill, cut off the inside passing lanes, limiting O'Neal to nine shots and a paltry 15 points, both season lows.

Afterward, O'Neal is wearing the same amiable expression he had before the game, charitably saying he played a lousy game and it was his fault that LSU lost.

Asked if he wanted to yell at the other players to get him the ball, O'Neal said the thought had not occurred to him.

"What does yelling do?," he said. "I know they were trying their best. Yelling isn't my style. If it didn't work today, you come back and try to do better the next time."

"That's the best thing about him," said the LSU coach, Dale Brown. "His world doesn't rise and fall on wins and losses. He has no ego at all."

His teammates agree, adding that O'Neal is nothing more than one of the guys. One reason may be because last season, that is about all he was to the Tigers. Despite a storied career at Cole High School in San Antonio, where he led the team to a 68-1 record and a state championship, O'Neal went to Baton Rouge and found himself the third spoke in a wheel powered by the jump shots of guard Chris Jackson and the inside game of 7-footer Stanley Roberts.

"That was very difficult for me," O'Neal admitted. "Coach's philosophy is if you're open, shoot it, and Chris was so quick with the ball that every time he touched it and made a move he was open, so he shot it most of the time. The only time I got the ball really was on rebounds."

O'Neal still averaged 13.9 points and 12 rebounds and had a Southeastern Conference-record 115 blocked shots. When Jackson left for the NBA, Roberts went to Europe and Maurice Williamson was declared academically ineligible, the scoring onus fell on O'Neal.

Brown showed his confidence by naming him a co-captain at the end of the 1989-90 season, and O'Neal, who had only an 18-inch (46-centimeter) vertical jump during his senior year of high school, did his part by working out and increasing his leap to 42 inches. With his arms outstretched, he can touch a spot 2½ feet above the rim. That, combined with his strength, leaves O'Neal with little need for fancy footwork in the lane.

Thus, terms such as "Shaquificent" have been added to the basketball lexicon.

So far, the only glitch in O'Neal's season — he has had double figures in points and rebounds in 23 of 26 games — has been the physical pounding he has endured from smaller, less-talented players literally grasping for some sort of equalizer. At the same time, O'Neal says he has been whistled for phantom fouls because opponents tend to flop to the floor whenever he comes around.

"The refs always assume I did something, but there are a lot of actors in the Southeastern Conference," O'Neal said. "A lot of people must be related to Marlon Brando. The only complaint I have is when I get the ball and go strong, use my Akeem-like post-up moves, and someone guarding me goes 'Oooh' and the referee assumes I did something wrong.

"There are three or four guys touching me every time I get the ball. My hands are big, I'm strong, I get fouled all the time. That's the only way that they can get the ball from me."

Brown has argued that inferior officiating will eventually drive his center and other talented big men out of the collegiate ranks and into the pros. O'Neal said he had no particular desire to go pro early, in part because his father, Phillip Harrison, a U.S. Army sergeant, has insisted that Shaquille stay in school.

Recently, however, Harrison said that if his son (who uses his mother's surname) was going to be subjected to such hooliganism from opponents, he would not stand in O'Neal's way if he chose to leave early.

Pro scouts, eager to have him, regarded the statement as providing an out for O'Neal should he decide to accept the NBA's largess. But his teammates say they expect him back in Baton Rouge next fall.

"I know about the money and all that but I think he'll stay," said Mike Hansen, an LSU guard. "I think he wants to learn more before he goes pro. The guys there are as big as he is, so he wants to have a bread-and-butter shot like a fadeaway or hook."

Should that happen, college coaches nationwide would want to petition the NCAA to make O'Neal turn pro early. It might also make him the center of attention for this decade and beyond.

Pretoria Moves to Starting Line in Bid to Rejoin Olympics

By Michael Janofsky
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — With German unification accomplished and a combined team for the 1992 Olympics now a certainty, officials of the International Olympic Committee have turned their attention to South Africa and a timetable for its readmission to the Games.

As President Frederik W. de Klerk has promised to dismantle apartheid, the IOC has begun steps that could bring South Africa back to the Olympics as early as 1992, although 1996 might be a more realistic target. South Africa was expelled as a member of the IOC in 1970.

In late March, a delegation of IOC officials intends to visit South Africa for several days of discussions with the country's political and sports leaders. The meeting would be the first such visit by members of the IOC since 1967, and its significance is underscored by the stature of the delegates.

They include three prominent IOC members from other African nations: Keba Mbaye of Senegal, an IOC vice president and a judge on the International Court of Justice; Jean-Claude Ganga of Congo, and Henry Adefope of Nigeria. Another IOC vice president is part of the delegation, Kevan Gosper of Australia, as well as the IOC director-general, François Carrard.

"The goal," Carrard said, "is to assess the situation to help the delegates decide whether or not South Africa will be reintegrated into the Olympic movement."

For all the changes in South Africa so far, subsequent steps leading toward readmission to the Olympics may not be easy or simple. Most sports in South Africa, even those already integrated, like track and field, are now administered by several organizations.

"There is just no unity," said Francis Nyangweso, an IOC member in Uganda who is chairman of an IOC committee monitoring changes in South African sports. "Some are politically motivated. Some are color motivated. They need to be organized into one body."

Track and field is a prime example, with three different federations: the South Africa Amateur Athletic Union, the South Africa Amateur Athletic Board and the South Africa Amateur Athletic Congress, a splinter group of the athletic board.

Recent attempts to bring the three groups together have failed. And they must combine to represent all South African track and field athletes to be recognized as a national federation affiliated with the International Amateur Athletics Federation.

"It's so frustrating that just when all political barriers to our return are taken away, we have this problem of agreeing among ourselves," Gert le Roux, the director of the athletic union, recently told The Independent of London.

It was the union that was a member of the international federation before it was expelled in 1976.

It is unclear at the moment what the IOC delegation will do after its visit. "They could just give us a report or a recommendation," said Richard Pound, an IOC vice president who lives in Montreal.

In any case, the opinions of the African IOC members will carry a heavy weight in the first formal discussions, at the next IOC executive board meetings, in April in Barcelona.

A favorable disposition would put the matter before the entire IOC membership in June, at its general session in Birmingham, England.

Ex-Soviet Olympic Coach May Assist LSU's Brown

The Associated Press

PARIS — Alexander Gomelski, who coached the Soviet basketball team that won the gold medal at the 1988 Seoul Olympics, is considering an offer to assist Dale Brown at Louisiana State.

Although Gomelski, 63, said Wednesday that he had not reached a decision, Brown indicated that the Soviet coach was on his way to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, to become a volunteer coach.

"It's just a proposition," Gomelski said. "It's nothing sure. There's been no contract. He wants me to work together with him."

Brown said Gomelski, who coached the Soviet Olympic teams from 1960 through 1988, was the best foreign coach he had seen.

"He has coached some of the best big men in the world," Brown said, referring to Arvydas Sabonis, the 7-foot-2 (2.18-meter) center who helped the Soviets defeat the United States in Seoul. "If it helps him, fine. I know it will help us."

Gomelski is coach of Limoges in the French first division. Last season, before his arrival, Limoges won the French championship and was in the final phase of the European Champion Club's Cup.

BOOKS

LEAVE ME MY SPIRIT

By Lawrence K. Lunt. Affiliated Writers of America, Box 2006, Tempe, Ariz. 85281. 277 pages. $19.95.

Reviewed by Steven Emerson

IN 1956 Lawrence Lunt, a young American veteran of World War II and the Korean War, was a civilian living on a sprawling ranch high in the lush mountain range of the Sierra de los Organos in the western part of Cuba.

Lunt did not come to Cuba innocently. As he explains in "Leave Me My Spirit," a memoir of the 14 years he spent in Cuban prisons, he had been recruited by the CIA before moving there. Under CIA guidance, he shopped for a base in the Caribbean from which he could relay information about unrest in the region as well as provide the agency with a future base of operations.

Despite Lunt's affiliation with the agency — which was not exactly a fan of Fidel Castro — Lunt rejoiced in the Cuban revolutionary's victory over the corrupt Batista regime in 1959. Dismissing reservations about Castro's pro-Soviet declarations, Lunt believed that he would be more democratic when he took power.

But during the next year, Castro's mass arrests, expropriations, newspaper closings and fiery pro-Soviet speeches transformed Lunt into a bitter partisan in the fight against Castro. Lunt's duties for the CIA began with the establishment of clandestine political cells: "a foreman in construction, a voice in the restaurant syndicate, a naval officer, a man in Protocol, and another in the foreign office." He later became involved in the "coordination of airdrops of arms and ammunition and explosives, counterfeit pesos, medicines, and on one memorable occasion, the hysterical *novia* (girlfriend) of an anti-Castro guerrilla chief." It was not a massive espionage operation. Lunt did it part time.

Castro's Committee for the Defense of the Revolution eventually became convinced that the American was up to something. Yet despite periodic harassment and menacing visits, the Cuban security forces did not arrest Lunt. He continued to carry out his agency assignments.

Then, one day in 1965 as he was about to board a plane in Havana to attend his parents' golden wedding anniversary in Santa Fe, New Mexico, the inevitable happened: he was arrested and plunged into a nightmare that would stretch on for 5,230 nights.

In eloquent prose Lunt recounts the horrors of his incarceration by the Cuban regime and the barbarity of the prison conditions he and other prisoners held on political charges were forced to endure: periods of daily interrogation sessions, brutal guards, cells flooded by raw sewage, stretches of hard labor in fields or quarries, inadequate water, nonexistent medical care and omnipresent vermin.

In his stirring tale it is easy to lose sight of the fact that Lunt was a spy — though not someone who had been in a position to compromise Castro's national security in a serious way. Yet for an embryonic regime under constant siege, faced with invasions, repeated attacks by insurgents and attempted assassinations by its giant neighbor to the north, espionage was not something that they could be expected to take lightly. Spies have been shot for lesser reasons.

But Lunt's tormentors did not shoot him, motivated as much by fear of provoking the United States as by a desire to break the spirit of Lunt and parade him before world television cameras as an admitted mercenary for the imperialist Yankees.

Yet for all the savagery, psychological torture and unremitting pressure faced by Lunt, he never broke down or wavered in his faith in himself, his family or his country. Lunt was not an innocent man. But his long imprisonment had as much to do with the tortured relationship between Cuba and the United States as it had to do with his actions. In 1979, Lunt was finally set free. His unconquerable will is the real story of his book. It is a precious story of spiritual survival, and it will captivate anyone.

Steven Emerson, the author of "Secret Warriors: Inside the Covert Military Operations of the Reagan Era," wrote this for The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ONE of the strongest Imp games is played three nights a week at the Cavendish Club in Manhattan. Two teams are formed by random cut, and a short match is played for a money stake measured in imps. A bunch of players began a session about midnight in mid-November when they had already struggled for a full day in the Ogust-Schenken Memorial Pairs.

On the diagramed deal the weak two-spade opening made life difficult for North-South. South had to gamble slightly with three no-trump, and North made a good decision by passing. But with a misfit and bad breaks looming, it might seem that the contract was headed for defeat after the lead of the spade jack.

South was David Berah, and he won the first trick with the king and began on diamonds. He had to stop and think when East threw a heart on the third round, and found an unusual solution. He cashed the heart ace, and then led a fourth diamond. This deprived West of a heart exit, and he tried the club queen.

This was allowed to win, and another club was led to the jack and ace. Reading the position accurately, South led the spade eight. West had to win and continue spades, giving the declarer his ninth trick. The game failed in the replay.

Notice that it would not have helped the defense if East had overtaken the club queen with the king. This would have been allowed to win, and South's ninth trick would have come from the club suit rather than the spade suit.

NORTH
♠ 7
♡ A K 10 7 2
◇ A K Q 4 3
♣ 9 2

WEST
♠ A J 10 9 5 3
♡ —
◇ J 9 8 2
♣ Q 5

EAST
♠ 8 2
♡ Q J 8 5 3
◇ 10 5
♣ K J 8 4

SOUTH (D)
♠ K Q 8 4
♡ 9 6
◇ 7 6
♣ A 10 8 7 3

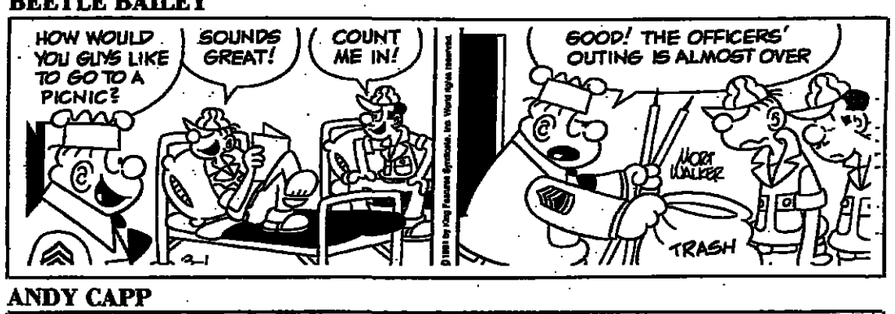
North and South were vulnerable.
The bidding:

South	West	North	East
Pass	2 ♠	3 ♡	Pass
3 N.T.	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade jack.

PEANUTS

BEETLE BAILEY



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WIZARD of ID

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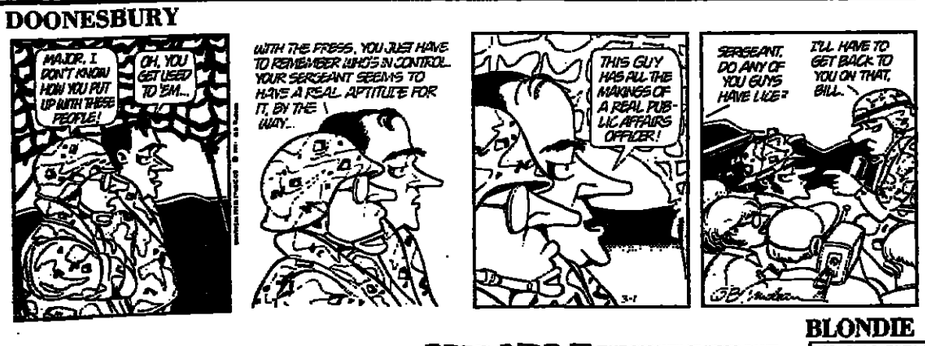

BLONDIE

DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TIFAN
SLUPH
REMAID
HAMMEY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: ( )

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: HUMAN ALIVE PIGPEN TRUDGE
Answer: What you shouldn't find in a friendly handshake—AN "UPPER HAND"

GARFIELD

مكتبة الرمل

SPORTS

...the '90s'

...h as "Shaquifcent" have been added ...ion

...glitch of O'Neal's season — he has had ...ints and rebounds in 23 of 26 games ... ...al pounding he has endured from smaller ...s literally grasping for some sort of ... ...me, O'Neal says he has been whistled ... ...ame opponents tend to flop to the floor ...around

...assume I did something, but there are ...Southeastern Conference," O'Neal said ...ght be related to Marlon Brando. The only ...when I get the ball and go strong, use my ...moves, and someone guarding me gets ...three minutes I did somethine wrong.

...ur four guys touching me even time I go ...s are big. I'm strong. I get fouled all the ...y way that they can get the ball from me.

...id that inferior offensive will eventually ...and other talented players out of the ...id into the pros. O'Neal said he had to ...go pro early, in part because his father, a U.S. Army sergeant, has missed the ...chool.

...r, Harrison said that if his son's shoulder ...ouldn't was going to be subjected to ... ...opponents, he would not stand in O'N... ...to leave early.

...to have him, regardless the statements ... ...or O'Neal should he decide to accept the ...his teammates say they expect him back ...ext fall.

...the money and all that but I think he'll ...season, an LSU junior. "I think he's ready ...to open pro. The guys there are as big as ...or have a beard and hitter shot like ...

...sport, college coaches nationwide would ...NCAA to make O'Neal turn pro early. ...the center of attention for the decade.

...lympic Coach ...LSU's Brown

...Associated Press

...nitski, who coached the Soviet basketball ...medal at the ... ...y Dale Brown at ... ...of Wednesday ... ...hit the Soviet ... ...become a ... ...nitski said "It ... ...ing to work ... ...ir coached the Soviet ... ...the best ... ...the best ... ...boom, the ... ...f the United States ... ...ball."

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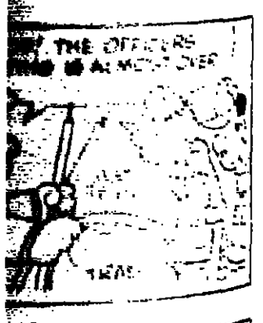
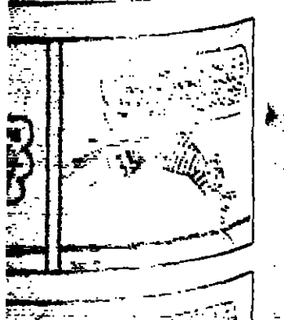




Spring Training: Hershiser's Back, Henderson's Not

The Associated Press

Orel Hershiser is ready to pitch — in exhibition games, anyway.

That's what the doctor for the 1988 National League Cy Young Award winner said Wednesday after Hershiser threw for the second time in spring training.

"He felt no pain in his shoulder and the ball was moving very well," said Dr. Frank Jobe, who operated on Hershiser's shoulder 10 months ago. "If he's excited, I'm excited."

Jobe said he did not know whether Hershiser would be ready for opening day, but that exhibition games were probable.

"I felt good," Hershiser said. "This outing was progress, compared to the last outing. I hope they all feel this good."

Hershiser threw 62 pitches in a 30-minute session Wednesday. On Sunday, he threw 52 pitches.

"He seemed impressive and was throwing free and easy," said Tommy Lasorda, the Dodgers' manager. "He reported no pain and keeps getting stronger."

While Hershiser was continuing his comeback, the Oakland Athletics were wondering when Rickey Henderson would arrive. The American League's most valuable player last season was late, which is not unusual for him.

"I'm not terribly surprised Rickey's not here because of an undercurrent of unhappiness about his contract," said Sandy Alderson, Oakland's general manager.

Henderson is entering the second season of a four-year, $12 million deal. When the deal was struck after the 1989 season, Henderson and Kirby Puckett were the only $3 million-a-year players in baseball. Henderson since has dropped to a tie for 35th on the contract list.

"We have a number of players in camp who are very good players. Maybe not MVPs, but who have performed well over the years," Alderson said. "Unfortunately, we have to live with the system. These types of dramatic changes in the marketplace have occurred."

Elsewhere, Pascual Perez and Roberto Kelly were missing from the New York Yankees' camp. Perez, however, always is late because of visa problems.

"I'm more disappointed with Kelly than with Perez because he fully knows he's a regular, and that's different from Pascual," Yankees general manager Gene Michael said. "They're both wrong by not being here. They had the whole winter to get here, and I don't like it."

On the injury front, New York Mets left-hander Frank Viola threw without pain and said he thought he would be able to pitch without elbow surgery.

"I think it was more psychological than anything," Viola said. "Once I found out I can do anything to it, I can live with it. If the last two days are any indication, I'm not going to concern myself with it."

"The real test will come when he faces batters in a real game," New York Mets manager Bud Harrelson said. "We'll see how his velocity is and how he feels the day after. But he looked and felt real good today."

The medical news was bad for Cleveland first baseman Keith Hernandez, who probably will need back surgery.

Dr. Louis Keppler reviewed magnetic resonance imaging scans and concluded that Hernandez has a herniated disk in the lower back.

■ Flanagan: No Fanfare

While Jim Palmer gets the attention as he pursues his historic comeback attempt, Mike Flanagan works his way back into the major leagues with little fanfare, United Press International reported from Sarasota, Florida.

Of the two former Orioles and Cy Young Award winners, Flanagan, 39, has the better chance of being on the Baltimore Orioles' roster on Opening Day.

"Mike still feels like he can do a job," Manager Frank Robinson said. "He got himself in shape and there is a need."

The Orioles are long on right-handers, making the 45-year-old Palmer's chances more difficult. Baltimore needs left-handers, which makes an experienced pitcher who can start and relieve a valuable commodity.

Flanagan pitched for 13 years in Baltimore before the Orioles traded him to Toronto in 1987. He won 23 games and a Cy Young Award on the way to the World Series in 1979.

Richard Drew/The Associated Press

Orel Hershiser was back on the mound, throwing to his Dodger teammates for batting practice.

For Winfield, 'Just Baseball'

Outfielder's Years of Yankee 'Distractions' Are Gone

By Murray Chass
New York Times Service

MESA, Arizona — Dave Winfield talked and looked like a rookie. First, he arrived later than he wanted for his first day of spring training because he underestimated the distance he was staying from the California Angels' camp.

Then, after he went out to the field with the rest of the team, he came running back to the clubhouse.

"They want running shoes," he said, his metal spikes clattering on the concrete walk.

Winfield, of course, is an 18-year veteran of the major leagues and has attended nearly two decades of spring training camps. But he spent the last 10 years in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, with the New York Yankees, and he has to become accustomed to his new spring environment.

It did not take him long to adjust to his new playing environment last year. He accomplished that task eagerly.

"The club never gave up on me," Winfield said, alluding to his initial hitting problems after the Angels acquired him from the Yankees a month into last season. "They said, 'We know you can play.' The vote of confidence is more than I had in nine years. The support was great."

Which is why he looked forward to coming to spring training, the minor logistical and operational matters of no importance.

"This year," he said, "all I did was get ready for spring training. No side issues, no distractions, just baseball. It's the first time in a long time."

"I enjoy what I'm doing," he added. "I don't think the last three, four years I could enjoy playing. You couldn't enjoy playing the game of baseball with everything going on."

Neither Winfield, nor any of the reporters chatting with him, mentioned George Steinbrenner. It might have been the first such conversation he had had in 10 years where the name of the former Yankees' managing partner was not invoked.

He certainly did not seem to miss it, just as he does not miss playing in the environment Steinbrenner created with his verbal abuse of many players, particularly Winfield.

Asked if the Yankees gave up on him last year, when he was returning from back surgery and the lost season of 1989, he said: "They did. Well, it wasn't so much a give up. I think they were told not to play me. Bucky Dent knew I could play. He knew I could play better than the outfielders they had."

"If we were trying to win, I think I should have been playing," he continued. "You need leadership. You can't do that from what was happening to me. It wasn't good business for me, for the organization, for the city. It was an ugly situation."

Winfield, who earned $18,316,602 from the 10-year contract he signed with the Yankees as a free agent, said he was not bitter at his treatment in New York. The Yankees, he said, did him a favor, "the biggest favor they could do," by trading him to the Angels.

As a southern Californian once again — he spent his first eight years as a professional player with the San Diego Padres — he took advantage of the good winter weather to work himself into shape ahead of spring training, and he also credited a healthier lifestyle in California for helping him.

A 39-year-old athlete, even one who has preserved himself as well as Winfield has, can use all the advantages he can get.

"I'd like to play 150 games this year," he said. "I don't know if that's wise or possible, but that's what I want to do." His back, he said, is sound, to the point, he added, he doesn't think about it anymore.

His return to sound physical condition was evident from the way he hit in the second half of the season. He hit 40 points better in the second half than the first, .285 to .245, and drove in 54 runs (one every 4.9 times at bat) compared with 24 (one every 8.7) in the first half.

The Angels also computed that he batted .176 with runners in scoring position in the first half and .296 in the second half. For the season, he was No. 1 among the Angels' hitters with 78 runs batted in, 70 runs scored and a .453 slugging percentage.

He never received the chance to work himself into that kind of hitting shape with the Yankees, whose treatment of him was curious considering the lack of offense they had.

"If they had played me, I think I would've had my typical year," Winfield said, citing a .285-.290 batting average, 100 runs batted in, 90 or so runs scored and 25 to 28 home runs.

He looks to have that kind of season for several more years.

"I intend to play beyond this contract," he said. His contract is guaranteed at $3.3 million for this year, and the Angels have two option years at a total salary of $5.8 million.

Recovering, Cruyff Asks for Team's Score

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BARCELONA — Johan Cruyff, 43, the Dutch coach of the FC Barcelona soccer team, had a quiet night after heart surgery on Wednesday, and on waking asked how his team had fared in its Spanish Cup match, the team's doctor said Thursday.

"Johan spent a quiet night and the first thing he wanted to know was how the cup match went and who scored the goals," said the doctor, Carlos Bestit, who visited Cruyff.

Barcelona, which leads the Spanish first division, beat the second division team Las Palmas, 6-0, in a second round, second leg, match at Nou Camp stadium on Wednesday night. Hours earlier, Cruyff underwent double bypass surgery for blocked heart arteries.

Doctors at Barcelona's Sant Jordi Surgical Center, where the three-hour operation was performed, said Cruyff was recovering normally. He is expected to stay in intensive care for two more days.

A statement released by Cruyff's doctors said "the patient is undergoing a normal post-operative course."

"He is conscious this morning and in good cardiocirculatory state," it added.

Bestit said that although Cruyff was suffering from normal post-operative pains, he was in good spirits.

Cruyff, one of Europe's legendary soccer players, suffered a mild heart attack on Tuesday and was taken to the Sant Jordi specialist unit, where doctors decided after tests that surgery was necessary.

Doctors have said he will be hospitalized for about two weeks.

FC Barcelona, under the shadow of Cruyff's health problems, are expected to take another step toward the league title when they play Tenerife on Sunday in Barcelona.

(Reuters, AP)

Kurri Set to Keep Skating and Scoring (in Italy)

The Associated Press

MILAN — Jari Kurri, despite reports that several teams in the National Hockey League are interested in bringing him back to North America, has said he will probably stay in Italy and play for Finland in the Winter Olympics next year.

Several NHL teams, including the Los Angeles Kings, have expressed an interest in obtaining the rights to the top scorer in NHL playoff history from the Edmonton Oilers.

But after a practice session with the Milan Devils of the Italian Hockey League, the right wing said: "I haven't heard more than the papers have said. It's speculation. I don't have any offers."

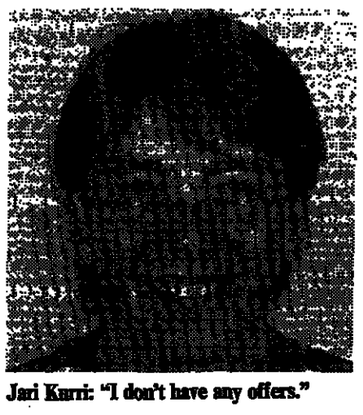
"I haven't set any plans more than I have a two-year contract here and that I can move on after this season," he added. "The way things look now, I'll probably be back here."

Edmonton may reportedly trade away the rights to Kurri. The NHL trading deadline is early March.

Kurri, 30, signed a two-year contract, including an option year, with Milan last season. It is worth just under $1 million, making him the highest paid hockey player in Europe.

After adjusting slowly, Kurri says he enjoys both the game and the surroundings. "The hockey is better than I expected," he said. "I like the lifestyle in Italy. I'm having a good time."

But he did not have much fun last week when the Devils lost, 4-3, to Saima Milan in a round-robin playoff game that ended their hopes of winning the title. Kurri, the league's fourth best scorer, had one assist, on a power play before an Italian record crowd of 7,500.



Jari Kurri: "I don't have any offers."

But if the Kings were to make a good offer, giving Kurri a chance to play with Wayne Gretzky, his former teammate?

"If that comes, I'll definitely have to look at it and talk to my family about it and see what we can do," said Kurri, who for most of his 10 years with Edmonton was Gretzky's linemate. "But I can't really say anything right now. I haven't even thought about the NHL. That's how it is."

Kurri might be tempted to return to improve his playoff record of 92 goals. Gretzky, who holds nearly every other individual NHL offensive record, trails by only three and could break the mark in this year's playoffs.

Nick Sanzo, the Devils' manager, says Kurri has made a positive contribution. "Jari is a great hockey player and a fantastic person," Sanzo said. "We're very pleased that he came to play for us. Now we just have to wait until the end of the season and see what his plans are."

A return to the NHL would probably mean that Kurri would not be able to play in the Winter Olympics next February in France, although players have been released by NHL teams to play Olympic hockey before.

Meanwhile, Europe has its appeal. Kurri can spend more time with his family, since the Italian regular season is only 36 games, less than half of the 80-game NHL grind. And he can play for Finland in the world championships in April — in Finland.

"It's going to be a challenge," Kurri said. "It will give me a chance to go back to play in my hometown, Helsinki. I haven't played there in many, many years." Kurri played in the 1989 championships in Stockholm, when Edmonton was eliminated early in the NHL playoffs.

Last season he was a key to Edmonton's fifth Stanley Cup victory. It was a fine finish for a man who still has second thoughts.

"I miss the guys, my former teammates," he said. "But I had my 10 years. It was really hard. I gave everything in the NHL and I felt it was time to move on. It was a good time to go."

SIDELINES

FIFA Backs Single Korean Team

ZURICH (Combined Dispatches) — North and South Korea can field a single soccer team at a world youth championship in June, FIFA, the sport's international governing body, said Thursday.

A FIFA emergency committee, headed by the body's president, João Havelange, approved the request by the two Koreas. The single team will play the 16-nation World Youth Championship all in red and under the name of Korea. Their flag will display the blue outlines of both Koreas on a white background and the folk song "Arirang" will serve as national anthem, a FIFA statement said.

In Seoul, the president of the International Table Tennis Federation on Thursday pledged full support for the joint Korean team to be fielded the world table tennis championships in Chiba, Japan, from April 24 to May 6. *(AP, Reuters)*

More Woes for French Olympic Sites

LA PLAGNE, France (AP) — Another pre-Olympic test competition is undergoing difficulties as the finale of the bobsled World Cup takes places this week.

The bobsled run for the 1992 Olympics was finally approved after problems with the ammonia gas system freezing the ice. Environmental concerns caused one competition to be postponed in January. This time, the weather is causing the runs to be held in the early morning or early evening. The afternoon sun causes the ice to melt prematurely on the run.

Wolfgang Hoppe and Rene Hannemann of Germany took the two-man final Wednesday night with a time of 2 minutes, 5.71 seconds for two runs. Günther Huber and Antonio Tartaglia of Italy were second, while Gustav Weder and Bruno Gerber of Switzerland were third.

BOC Leader Rounds Cape Horn

SYDNEY (AFP) — Alain Gautier of France has rounded Cape Horn and is a full day ahead of his nearest rival in the BOC round-the-world solo yachting race, race officials said here Thursday.

The officials said that Gautier's yacht, Generali Concorde, rounded the southernmost point of South America overnight and was sailing for the Straits of Le Maire. Gautier was 1,241 nautical miles from Punta del Este — the end of the race's third leg — and still making the best speed of the 18 competitors.

Gautier, 28, is overall race leader and is expected in Punta del Este on Monday. In second place, 1,613 nautical miles from Punta del Este, is David Adams of Australia.

For the Record

Welcome N'cita of South Africa retained his International Boxing Federation super-bantamweight title with a points decision over Bepi Rojas of Colombia on Wednesday in Saint Vincent, Italy. *(Reuters)*

Practice runs for the women's World Cup downhill race in Shizukushi, Japan, on Sunday were canceled Thursday due to poor visibility. *(AFP)*

Tom Jager, who holds the world record in the 50-meter freestyle, is to race Mark Spitz, the former Olympic champion, in the 50-meter butterfly in Los Angeles on April 13. Spitz, 41, who has not raced competitively since winning seven gold medals at the 1972 Munich Olympics, has launched a comeback bid that also will include a 50-meter butterfly race against Matt Biondi on April 27. *(AFP)*

Because of the cholera epidemic in Peru, Paraguay has canceled trips by two soccer teams to play early-round Liberator's Cup matches. Peruvian soccer officials, citing Health Ministry assurances that there was no real danger for the players, reiterated on Wednesday their call to the South American Soccer Federation to reschedule the games, or declare the Peruvian teams the winners. The competition is the continent's major tournament for soccer clubs. *(AP)*

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	41	15	.732	—
Philadelphia	31	24	.564	9½
New York	25	31	.446	16
Washington	22	34	.393	19
New Jersey	18	37	.327	22½
Miami	16	39	.291	24½
Central Division				
Chicago	40	14	.741	—
Detroit	37	20	.649	4½
Milwaukee	31	27	.535	11
Atlanta	31	25	.554	10
Indiana	25	30	.455	15½
Cleveland	20	36	.357	21
Charlotte	17	38	.309	23½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division	W	L	Pct	GB
San Antonio	35	17	.673	—
Utah	36	18	.667	—
Houston	32	23	.582	4½
Dallas	21	33	.389	15
Orlando	19	36	.345	17½
Minnesota	18	37	.327	18½
Denver	15	39	.278	21
Pacific Division				
Portland	44	12	.786	—
L.A. Lakers	40	15	.727	3½
Phoenix	36	19	.655	7½
Golden State	29	26	.527	14½
Seattle	26	28	.481	17
L.A. Clippers	18	36	.333	25
Sacramento	15	39	.278	28

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Atlanta 28 25 39 29—163
Philadelphia 28 37 39 15—187
Wilkins 10-21 3-4 24, Rivers 9-13 1-2 20; Gilliam 11-17 4-6 26, Hawkins 10-18 0-0 22. Rebounds: Atlanta 58 (Malone 17), Philadelphia 48 (Gilliam 12). Assists: Atlanta 25 (Webb 10), Philadelphia 33 (Barkley 8).
Milwaukee 32 30 30 29—111
Boston 27 37 28 24—116
Campbell 11-23 9-11 33, Mitchell 10-19 6-7 26; Bird 12-21 7-8 35, Parish 10-13 5-5 21. Rebounds: Milwaukee 43 (Spencer 16), Boston 47 (Parish 11). Assists: Milwaukee 18 (Richardson 6), Boston 30 (Shaw, Bird 9).
Dallas 24 32 22 30—108
Indiana 36 26 21 21—104
Blackman 6-15 9-13 21, English 8-13 5-6 21; Person 10-24 2-2 24, Schrempf 5-11 10-14 20. Rebounds: Dallas 54 (White 16), Indiana 55 (Schrempf 8). Assists: Dallas 18 (Harper 8), Indiana 24 (Fleming, Miller 6).
Orlando 27 32 34 31—124
Phoenix 25 32 31 28—116
Skiles 7-14 4-6 22, Scott 6-14 4-4 17; Johnson 9-17 8-9 27, Chambers 7-18 11-12 25. Rebounds: Orlando 57 (Kite 15), Phoenix 52 (Chambers 10). Assists: Orlando 30 (Skiles 11), Phoenix 26 (Johnson 8).
Golden State 28 27 29 19—102
Utah 30 32 23 33—118
Mullin 9-19 10-12 28, Richmond 7-17 10-11 24; K. Malone 11-20 14-18 36, Stockton 7-11 4-5 21. Rebounds: Golden State 57 (Hill, Petersen 8), Utah 54 (K.Malone 15). Assists: Golden State 18 (Hardaway 7), Utah 34 (Stockton 16).
Charlotte 27 22 23 30—86
Sacramento 18 28 25 19—90
Newman 7-10 3-4 18, Reid 7-11 4-5 18; Simmons 11-22 8-9 30, Corr 8-19 3-4 18. Rebounds: Charlotte 53 (Gminski 13), Sacramento 45 (Simmons 12). Assists: Charlotte 21 (Bogues 7), Sacramento 26 (Mays 6).

Major College Scores

EAST

Connecticut 62, Seton Hall 60, OT
George Washington 84, St. Bonaventure 71
Hartford 68, Cent. Connecticut St. 53
Massachusetts 82, Rhode Island 78
Rutgers 92, Penn St. 79

SOUTH

Duke 79, Clemson 62
Georgia 62, Vanderbilt 39
LSU 79, Florida 66
Mississippi 93, Tennessee 88
Mississippi St. 94, Auburn 76
N. Carolina St. 114, Maryland 91
South Alabama 130, Prairie View 93
Virginia Tech 58, South Carolina 41
Wake Forest 65, New Hampshire 49

MIDWEST

Ball St. 63, Bowling Green 55
Cent. Michigan 84, Miami, Ohio 85, OT
E. Michigan 65, Kent St. 46
Missouri 84, Kansas St. 75
St. Louis 82, N. Iowa 72
W. Michigan 63, Ohio U. 61

SOUTHWEST

Houston 85, Southern Meth. 58
Oklahoma St. 80, Nebraska 69
Rice 72, Texas A&M 55
Texas Christian 78, Texas 70

FAR WEST

Montana St. 74, S. Utah 71
Oklahoma 69, Colorado 68
San Diego St. 123, U.S. International 103

TOURNAMENTS

Mid-Eastern Athletic Conference
Bethune-Cookman 81, Md.-E. Shore 71

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE

Patrick Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
N.Y. Rangers	32	22	11	75	244	204
Philadelphia	31	27	8	70	219	205
Pittsburgh	32	29	4	68	279	251
New Jersey	27	27	11	65	227	217
Washington	28	32	5	61	208	226
N.Y. Islanders	21	35	9	51	188	239
Adams Division						
x-Boston	36	20	8	80	238	215
x-Montreal	32	25	8	72	221	205
Hartford	28	29	7	63	193	213
Buffalo	23	25	16	62	221	221
Quebec	12	41	11	35	183	290

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Norris Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
x-St. Louis	39	18	7	85	256	202
x-Chicago	38	21	6	82	215	170
Detroit	28	31	8	64	224	250
Minnesota	21	32	12	54	205	221
Toronto	18	40	7	43	195	270
Smythe Division						
x-Los Angeles	37	20	7	81	274	204
Calgary	35	22	7	77	271	208
Edmonton	30	30	4	64	221	215
Winnipeg	23	33	11	57	225	238
Vancouver	24	36	7	55	216	258

x-clinched playoff berth

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Montreal 2 0 1—3
Detroit 1 4 0—5
Carson (17), Courtnall (22), Savard (22); Ysebaert (14), Fedorov 2 (30), Fedyk 2 (14). Shots on goal: Montreal (on Cheveldae) 13-4-5—22. Detroit (on Rocicot, Berserian) 7-13-3—23.
Washington 2 1 1 0—4
N.Y. Rangers 1 1 2 0—4
Berglund (2), Hatcher (18), Ridley (20), Hunter (14); Leetch (15), Rochefort (3), Oprodnick (26), King (9). Shots on goal: Washington (on Vanbiesbrouck) 16-15-8-2—41. New York (on Lisl) 14-12-14-2—42.
New Jersey 1 0 2—3
Toronto 1 4 2—7
Shanahan (22), Stastny (17), Muller (16); Hannan (8), Marois (19), Ellett (10), Damphousse 2 (20), Krushelnyski 2 (17). Shots on goal: New Jersey (on Reese) 20-13-12—45. Toronto (on Burke, Melanson) 8-8-7—23.
Edmonton 2 0 0—2
Calgary 1 1 2—4
Kilma (31), Simpson (27); Nieuwendyk (34), T. Hunter (5), Suter (10), Nieuwendyk (35). Shots on goal: Edmonton (on Vernon) 11-11-14—36. Calgary (on Fuhr) 17-15-14—46.
Pittsburgh 2 1 0—3
Vancouver 1 3 0—4
Zalapski (12), Cullen (30), Errey (18); Quinn (18), Nedved (7), Lorlanov (12), Diduck (4). Shots on goal: Pittsburgh (on Mason) 11-13-14—38. Vancouver (on Pietrangelo) 9-18-10—37.

SOCCER

ENGLISH FA CUP
Fifth Round
Shrewsbury 0, Arsenal 1
Fifth Round, Second Replay
Everton 1, Liverpool 0
ENGLISH LEAGUE CUP
Semifinal, Second Leg
Sheffield Wednesday 3, Chelsea 1 (agg. 5-1)
SPANISH CUP
Second Leg
Atletico de Madrid 1, Real Madrid 0 (agg. 2-1)
Gijon 1, Real Sociedad 0 (3-1)
Valencia 4, Coruna 0 (7-2)
Cadiz 0, Sevilla 3 (0-4)
Barcelona 6, Las Palmas 0 (6-1)
Mallorca 3, Elche 1 (4-3)
Betis 0, Logrones 2 (0-2)
Valladolid 2, Espanol 0 (3-2)
DUTCH FIRST DIVISION
SC Heerenveen 0, FC Twente Enschede 1
NEC Nijmegen 1, FC Utrecht 1
SVV Schiedam 0, Sparta 0
FRENCH FIRST DIVISION
Brest 3, Lyon 0
Nantes 1, Nancy 0
Lille 4, Toulon 1
Standings: Marseille 41 points; Monaco 37; Auxerre 33; Montpellier and Cannes 31; Lille and Lyon 28; Paris St. Germain and Nantes 27; Caen and Metz 26; Nice 25; Brest, Bordeaux, Saint Etienne, Rennes, and Nancy 24; Sochaux and Toulon 23; Toulouse 22.
GERMAN FIRST DIVISION
Fortuna Dusseldorf 6, FC Cologne 2
INTERNATIONAL FRIENDLY
Italy 2, Yugoslavia 0

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL
American League
BALTIMORE—Agreed to terms with Anthony Telford, pitcher, on one-year contract.
N.Y. YANKEES—Agreed to terms with Hensley Meulens, outfielder, and Alan Mills and Kevin Mmahat, pitchers, on one-year contracts.
SEATTLE—Agreed to terms with Dave Cochrane, infielder, on one-year contract.
TEXAS—Agreed to terms with Scott Chiamparino and Jim Poole, pitchers, and Kevin Belcher, outfielder, on one-year contracts. Agreed to terms with David Chaverria, pitcher, on minor-league contract.
TORONTO—Exercised 1991 contract option of Dave Stieb, pitcher.
National League
LOS ANGELES—Agreed to terms with Mike Sharperson, infielder, on one-year contract.
SAN DIEGO—Agreed to terms with Jerald Clark, outfielder-first baseman; Joey Cora, infielder; Tom Lampkin, catcher; and Frank Seminara, pitcher, on one-year contracts.
BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association
CLEVELAND—Activated Winston Bennett, forward, from injured list. Put Derrick Chievous, guard, on injured list.
MILWAUKEE—Signed Everette Stephens, guard, to 10-day contract. Put Steve Henson, guard, on injured list.
SACRAMENTO—Put Anthony Bonner, forward, on injured list. Activated Steve Colter, guard, from injured list.
WASHINGTON—Activated Darrell Walker, guard, from injured list. Put Mark Alarie, forward, on injured list.
FOOTBALL
National Football League
NFL—Named Neil R. Austrian president.
BUFFALO—Signed Reggie Rogers, defensive end.
DALLAS—Signed Freddie Childress, offensive lineman.
DETROIT—Signed Shawn Bouwens, offensive end.
PHOENIX—Signed Jeff Faulkner, defensive end. Agreed to contract terms with Sidney Coleman, linebacker.
SAN DIEGO—Signed George Rodachowsky, safety.
HOCKEY
National Hockey League
NHL—Suspended John Kordic, forward, for one game for receiving three game-misconduct penalties in one season.
NEW JERSEY—Al Stewart, left wing, retired. Recalled Roland Melanson, goalie, and Jeff Madill, right wing, from Utica, American Hockey League.
PITTSBURGH—Recalled Bruce Racine, goalie, from Muskegon, International Hockey League.
ST. LOUIS—Recalled Alain Raymond, goalie, from Peoria, International Hockey League.
COLLEGE
ARMY—Named Tim Minsey assistant athletic director and football recruiting coordinator.
CINCINNATI—Dismissed Rodney Harris, free safety, and Willis Knighten and Keith Short, linebackers, from football team.
LOUISIANA STATE—John Mitchell, outside linebackers coach, resigned.
MIDWESTERN COLLEGIATE CONFERENCE—Put Xavier, Ohio, forward Maurice Brantley and Butler guard Darin Archbold on probation for rest of season for fighting after game Feb. 23.
NICHOLS STATE—Francis Foley, men's basketball coach, resigned.
PENN—Named George Landis offensive coordinator and assistant coach.
PITTSBURGH—Ed Bozik, athletic director, resigned, effective July 1.
SAN FRANCISCO STATE—Dennis Creehan, football coach, resigned, to become assistant coach of Edmonton, Canadian Football League.
SOUTHEAST LOUISIANA—Named Greg Morton interim baseball coach.
TENNESSEE—Named Randy Sanders offensive football coach.

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POSTCARD

The Girls on the Bus

By Katherine Bishop
New York Times Service

SUN CITY, Arizona — When the Sun City Poms take center stage in an explosion of red satin, silver sequins and blonde bouffants for their pom-pom routine, complete with back flips, cartwheels and splits, the reaction is strong.

"My jaw dropped so hard I nearly lost my dentures," said a man who identified himself only as a retired insurance salesman. He was standing in the hot February sun to watch the Poms — average age, 73 — perform at an outdoor fair, and he said he was gathering his courage to ask one of the women for a date.

What started here nearly 12 years ago as perhaps the nation's oldest cheerleading squad has evolved into a group that embodies the philosophy that youth is wasted on the young.

"It's to smash those old clichés about being elderly," said Alverta Hettinger, 69, who is the Poms business manager as well as a performer. "The idea that your body is too old to do anything active — that's death."

□

The idea for the Sun City Poms began at a dance class, and the group made its debut in 1979 as cheerleaders for the Sun City Saints, a women's softball team. The Saints are now defunct, but the Poms went on to expand their repertoire to tap and clog dancing, and have made appearances around the country, from the International Cheerleaders Convention in California to the President's Council on Physical Fitness in New York.

Sun City, a 30-year-old retirement community 12 miles (20 kilometers) from Phoenix that has grown to nearly 50,000 residents, does not give an inch to the concept of being old. It uses sports and social activities to beat back the urge to be sedentary, and its residents make liberal use of surgery and cosmetics to defy the forces of gravity and graying.

The Poms are the ambassadors of that attitude. Members eschew designations like "senior citizen" and "elderly." As Thelma Ward said, they think of themselves as having reached "the age of elegance."

Ward, 65, is fresh from her victory in the Ms. Senior Arizona beauty pageant; in April, she will compete in Atlantic City for the national crown.

Still, performances can be fraught with the same inelegant mishaps known to every high school cheerleader. The Poms talk about the time they were executing a line of headstands when one member fell over, creating the dreaded domino effect. Another time, they rushed out onto a highly waxed wooden floor and went down like bowling pins.

□

Age does bring concerns unknown to their teenage counterparts. One member of the Poms had to miss a performance because she was in the hospital for surgery to unclog her arteries.

But the Poms view such problems not as setbacks but as a potential second lease on life.

Several are known within the group as "the bionics," a reference to replacement parts that have freed them to go on jumping and kicking. They include Lucile Tabbert, 67, who is back strutting her stuff thanks to two new hip joints.

Like all performers who have taken their show on the road, the Sun City Poms have learned that conditions behind the scenes can be daunting. They abound in tales of wearisome bus rides and misplaced costumes.

"We change costumes in such a tiny space, I'm usually stepping into somebody else's pantyhose," said Foofie Harlan, 76, who greets new acquaintances by balancing on her left leg while grasping her right ankle, drawing her foot beside her ear and waving her toes.

Others recalled the return trip from a performance at the grand opening of a Las Vegas planned community when the rain was so hard and the bus so leaky that they had to make the long ride home covered in plastic garbage bags.

And Evie Hartman, 71, told how the group once had to change costumes in the snake pit for performances at the Arizona Zoo. "The smell was atrocious," she said.

Still, the show must go on, and the Sun City Poms know what it is to be troupers. As Michael Maez, 25, said as he watched their performance: "I'm trying to imagine my grandma up there. I hope I have that much energy at that age, or at least a wife who does."

Russell Baker is on vacation.

A Room of Nabokov's Own

By Francis X. Clines
New York Times Service

Author Nabokov: "I do not believe in time."

LENINGRAD — "Tell me something spicy about Vladimir Nabokov," said Galina Kleshnova, a bureaucrat lazing like a butterfly in the great émigré novelist's boyhood bedroom.

Amid her deskful of paperwork, she admitted to being oblivious to Nabokov's achievements after his exile more than seven decades ago from Russia, from this former St. Petersburg, from the very room that is now called Construction Headquarters No. 13.

"His biographer counts no fewer than three love affairs by the time he was 17," a visitor replied to Kleshnova's query, a small price for a glimpse of the third-floor room.

It is one of a warren of subdivided cubbies, ludicrously drab in their Bolshevik veneer, that was made of the Nabokov family's Italianate pink granite town house, an aristocratic landmark amid the enduring old-world elegance of Hertzen Street.

"Three loves?" Kleshnova said. "That's normal." And she broke into a smile as natural as the day's endless snows. Out in the street, the falling snow bolstered the winter silhouettes of Leningrad: bare black trees, a grandfather leaning into the white slant to pull a rosy child on a sled, a green trolley car gliding swanlike through the muted whiteness.

"Tell me something else that makes Nabokov special," Kleshnova said. She was enjoying the interruption from what used to be called the work of the revolution, from the work of what Nabokov called the "trite deus ex machina" that overthrew his beloved world of St. Petersburg.

"Nabokov loved butterflies maybe as much as women," she was told.

"Now that's interesting!" Kleshnova decided, promising to read something by the erudite, multilingual, world-traveling writer and critic who died 14 years ago, never returning to his roots.

Such a promise is easy now that most of Nabokov's works are available here in Russian and a Russian chapter of the literary Nabokov Fund is finally being organized in this city whose aesthetic riches prevail like the snow over Bolshevik vulgarity.

The new paradox for the ordinary Russian reader, however, is that the author was far more sought after when he was a forbidden exile and his work was handed about as a secret model for the triumph of free imagination. This is sadly attested to by Ivan Tolstoy, a writer, teacher and lifelong Nabokovian.

"It's very complicated, but 20 years ago Nabokov was such a model of survival for us all when we were surrounded every day by totalitarianism," said Tolstoy. "He was the forbidden hero of our time. Now, he is published widely and there is far less interest."

Tolstoy's enthusiasm is unflagging, for he has written 50 articles and essays on Nabokov in the last two years and is an organizer of the new Nabokov Fund chapter.

But he was making an important distinction between the ever lively intelligentsia of this city, where 150 students and scholars attended his most recent Nabokov seminar, and the mass of avid, ordinary Russian readers, a very special audience in this story-craving culture.

He is nevertheless going ahead with plans to try to pry the Nabokov house back from the apparatchiks. Their plan is to restore the boyhood bedroom and establish the Hertzen Street manse as a museum library of Russian émigré writers.

"It is all in the detail of Nabokov's language," exulted Tolstoy, appreciating the writer as timeless but wanting none of the current rewaxing of police-state tensions to help make this point for a fresh generation of lonely readers.

"Only a person who was happy with his life could present us with such a detailed picture of the world," said the Nabokov man, at home in his Nabokov-crammed library. "Bringing out the details of the world is the highest happiness of the artist."

Outside, it was a wintry night for the pedestrian as artist, for savoring the city's shadowy detail, for trudging in snowy footfalls and realizing how this is the rare czarist city the Bolsheviks failed to lobotomize.

It is still more Nabokov's St. Petersburg — "the world's most gaunt and enigmatic city" — than the Leningrad of the now tired, unpredictable regime.

"Solitary street lamps were metamorphosed into sea creatures with prismatic spines by the icy moisture on our eyelashes." Nabokov wrote of a walk that can still be experienced on a snowy night.

Not far from his house, the Hermitage museum gleams pastel against the snow. By day, the galleries of masterpieces are suffused with winter light spilling in from the snowy city. Before he was driven off, young Nabokov frequented the museum, mainly for an overlooked gallery nook to find privacy with a young woman named Tamara.

Since then, the city has become the state-of-the art arena for the hard-currency hustlers.

In the same spirit has communism taken over the grand Astoria hotel, a landmark that stands cinnamon-dark against the snow down the block from Nabokov's house.

The city government has had its 400-plus rooms entirely renovated with Finnish craftsmanship and just reopened it with a five-star rating for next summer's crop of tourists, at a minimum rate of $175 a night.

The Astoria, seeming crinkly new, is almost empty now, and in the night snow has an eerie mood, as of a lunar vehicle newly outfitted for treasure-hunting in the time-frozen world of St. Petersburg.

"I confess I do not believe in time," Nabokov wrote when he looked back on his life from here in Russia, from St. Petersburg and beyond.

PEOPLE

A Lloyd Webber Flop

"Aspects of Love," the Andrew Lloyd Webber musical starring his ex-wife, Sarah Brightman, will close Saturday after a run of 377 performances, the shortest engagement of any Lloyd Webber musical on Broadway. "Aspects," which opened in April to generally negative notices, cost an estimated $8 million. Little of the investment was recouped during the show's nearly 11-month run.

□

Despite attempts by the Chinese government to withdraw its entry, Zhang Yimou's "Judou," as a nominee for best foreign language film Oscar, the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences said that the movie will remain in competition. "We have stood by our nomination because the picture was submitted as eligible to us by the Chinese," said Fay Kanin, who heads the foreign language film committee.

□

Maureen O'Sullivan, who portrayed Jane in 1930s Tarzan movies, has been honored with a star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame. The star, the 1,931st on the celebrated walkway, is alongside one dedicated to her "Tarzan" co-star, the late Johnny Weissmuller. Cesar Romero and Janet Leigh were among about 75 friends and fans who gathered on the Hollywood Boulevard sidewalk for the unveiling. O'Sullivan's daughter, Mia Farrow, sent a huge bouquet of flowers, explaining she was involved in a movie project and couldn't attend. In addition to "Tarzan" films in the 1930s, O'Sullivan's movie credits include "Pride and Prejudice," "David Copperfield," "Anna Karenina," "Hannah and her Sisters" and "Peggy Sue Got Married." She has also starred in such Broadway hits as "Never Too Late" and "Mornings at Seven."

□

The original signed manuscripts of the South African writer Alan Paton, one of the century's foremost spokesmen for human rights, will be sold June 3 by Sotheby's in New York. Paton's novel, "Cry, the Beloved Country," published in 1948, was one of the first works to address the repressive and destructive effects of South Africa's policies of racial inequality. The sale will also include the working manuscripts of 10 other works, including the novels "Too Late the Phalarope" and "Ah, But Your Land is Beautiful." Also being sold are manuscripts of short stories, essays and Paton's two-part autobiography "Towards the Mountain" and "Journey Continued." The manuscripts were consigned for sale by Paton's widow, Anne. Paton died in 1988.

□

Steve Clark, guitarist with the heavy metal band Def Leppard, died of a lethal combination of drugs and alcohol, a London coroner ruled. The coroner, Paul Knapp, said there was no evidence of suicide. "He was a very heavy drinker who seemingly had abused drugs and regrettably paid the final price," Knapp said. The 30-year-old guitarist was found dead by his girlfriend the morning of Jan. 8 at his London home after a night of drinking.

□

The only female correspondent on "60 Minutes" is leaving the show. Meredith Vieira, who joined the CBS News program when Diane Sawyer left in 1989, has told her boss, Don Hewitt, the executive producer, that she cannot be a full-time correspondent because of family commitments. Variety reported that Vieira was fired because she was pregnant with her second child and wanted to work part-time. Vieira and Hewitt said that she had not been fired.

□

Kim Basinger's ambitious plans to develop Braselton, the small Georgia town she bought a year ago, are down the sewer. The actress's brother, Mick Basinger, said her dream to make Braselton into a tourist village with a recording and film studio have been stymied by a lack of sewage capacity. "The basic problem we've encountered is infrastructure is poor here," said Mick Basinger, chief operating officer of the Braselton-Basinger Ltd. Partnership. "Our hope was to walk right in and start developing. The town's people are going to have to be patient." City officials are working on the problem and hope to sell bonds soon to triple the capacity of a 100,000-gallon-a-day sewage treatment plant, according to Mayor Henry Edward Braselton, a member of the family that founded the town in 1887. "We are talking about a year to two-year project," Braselton said.

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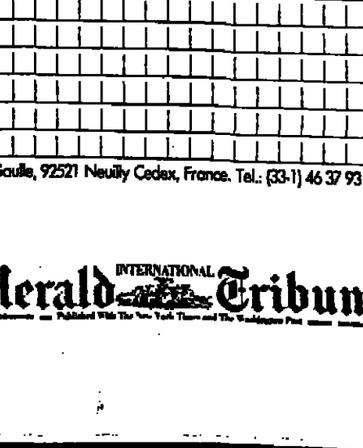

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